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WARNKE STRESSES URGENCY OF U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

PM111617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 1

[TASS reports: "Imperative Need. The American Public on the Importance of U.S.-Soviet Negotiations"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb -- P. Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has pointed to the need to achieve constructive results during the Geneva talks between the United States and the USSR on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, as well as to resume the SALT talks as soon as possible. In a report distributed here by a private research organization -- the National Policy Center -- P. Warnke points out that progress in these two spheres is of "critical importance for preserving peace on earth and for mankind's survival."

Washington's recently announced program of building up its strategic arsenals, the author notes, "will take the nuclear rivalry between the USSR and the United States into a new and still more dangerous sphere." Our policy, the report indicates, must be primarily one of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. It must be demanded of U.S. military strategists that they fully renounce all "contingency plans" envisaging a "preventive" nuclear strike against targets within the USSR, including military installations, industrial enterprises or cities.

Noting in particular that L.I. Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Union, has repeatedly spoken out against the first use of nuclear weapons, P. Warnke writes: "We must state clearly that under no conditions will we be the first to use these weapons."

On the Soviet-U.S. talks now taking place in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe P. Warnke writes that the U.S. administration "must conduct them in a spirit of good will with the aid of the speediest reaching of agreement." The author rates highly L.I. Brezhnev's statement on Soviet readiness to place a moratorium on the deployment of new facilities of this type during the period of the talks, on condition that the U.S. side also does not begin to deploy new nuclear missiles on the continent.

At the same time, the author continues, the talks on medium-range facilities will be useless if the sides reject the SALT process. The Geneva talks must be used with the aim of reviving this process. Energetic efforts are required on controlling strategic nuclear arms.

MATERIALS ON VIENNA ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

GDR Delegate's Speech

PM101723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 5

[Own correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "Real Basis for Agreement"]

[Text] Vienna, 5 Feb -- The latest round of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, which resumed a week ago, is continuing here. Yesterday's plenary session was addressed by Ambassador A. Wieland, head of the GDR delegation.

The GDR representative's speech showed once again that the socialist countries are countering the policy of force, confrontation and complication of international dialogue being pursued by aggressive NATO and, above all, U.S. circles with their own foreign policy course aimed at continuing talks and reducing the present dangerous military confrontation in Europe.

The socialist states' recent proposals to start work on the text of a first agreement, Ambassador A. Wieland said, indicate a real way out of the impasse in which the talks have ended up through the fault of the Western countries. This work would be facilitated by the fact that the talks participants could rely on the groundwork of the questions already studies, where there is mutual understanding or proximity between the sides' positions.

The socialist countries' proposals made in Vienna represent a good basis making it possible to proceed to formulating the text of the agreement. Given political will in the course of this work, the disagreements which still exist could be overcome and mutually acceptable solutions found.

Canadian, CSSR Views

LD111732 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Feb, TASS -- The head of the Canadian delegation, D. Rease, spoke at the plenary meeting of the participants in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. It follows from a statement made by a spokesman for the Western side at a meeting with newsmen that his speech boiled down to the reiteration of the West's thesis about the need of a preliminary coordination of the numeric data about the strength of the Soviet and U.S. troops situated in the region of reduction.

For his part, a spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation told newsmen that D. Rease's speech, reflecting the position of NATO countries, completely passed over in silence the proposal of socialist countries to get down to the drafting of the text of the first agreement. Exactly this proposal offers a real possibility for taking the talks out of the present stalemate.

The purpose of the stubborn reiteration by the West of its demand to coordinate, even prior to the drafting of the agreement, the numeric data on the strength of the troops to be reduced is clearly to protract the talks and steer them away from the main task -- the attainment of accord on the reduction of military potentials in Central Europe. The spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation said that the figures which the sides had exchanged during the talks were quite sufficient to conclude the first agreement.

U.S. REFUSES TO DISCUSS SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD120016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2035 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By "TASS observer on military matters" Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb (TASS) -- Fisher, official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, responding to a correspondent's question about the United States' reaction to the new Soviet initiatives for mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe to 300 units by 1990, stated that these proposals "cannot serve as an acceptable basis for any arms control agreement."

Trying to justify the hasty and categorical refusal by the United States to discuss the new initiative from the USSR, the State Department spokesman asserted that the Soviet proposals were "unacceptable", since they foresaw "the inclusion of weapons systems of third countries." Fischer was clearly unwilling to reveal the true stand of the Soviet Union regarding the nuclear forces of the U.S. allies, Britain and France.

The Soviet Union is by no means demanding obligatory reduction of the nuclear arms of Britain and France, which for certain reasons do not want to participate in talks. However, the Soviet Union naturally insists that the arms of these two NATO countries should be viewed as a composite part of the balance on the side of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Under the Soviet proposals the sides will have the right to determine for themselves the makeup of the armaments to be reduced and within the limits of the agreed reduced levels to replace and modernize at their discretion armaments, for which the framework will be decided later. [sentence as received]

It is well known that a considerable part of the British nuclear potential, which Washington is refusing to take account of at the talks -- the 64 Polaris ballistic missles and 192 nuclear warheads on four submarines -- was handed over to Britain by the United States.

One asks what the U.S. reaction would be if the Soviet side at the talks were to propose a reduction in its medium-range systems by handing them over to its allies, to "third countries," as Fischer puts it.

Distorting the essence of the Soviet proposals, Fischer alleged that their adoption would mean that the USSR would be able to continue "deploying new SS-20 missiles in Europe." However, it is well known that the Soviet Union is proposing that for the period of the talks the sides should abstain from stationing new medium-range nuclear armaments in the European region. The medium-range armaments which the sides have already deployed at the present time would be frozen both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Furthermore, in order to make it easier to reach agreement, the Soviet Union declared that if the other side agreed to a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons during the talks, the Soviet side would be prepared as a good-will gesture to unilaterally reduce a certain part of its medium-range armaments in the European USSR -- in other words moving in advance, as it were, toward the lower level which would result from the talks.

As Leonid Brezhnev states, the Soviet Union is prepared to agree to a real "zero" option, which would mean that both sides would completely abandon all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe and, what's more, both medium-range nuclear weapons and tactical nuclear weapons.

In a recent interview for the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, stated concerning the talks on nuclear arms in Europe: "In the opinion of the president, which I share, these talks are of much greater advantage to the West than to the Soviet Union, and I see no reason why the principle of linkage applied on a broad front in our relations with the Soviet Union should damage the West."

One gains the impression that Washington is in favor of continuing the talks on nuclear arms in Europe in conditions of secrecy, since they could conceal from public opinion the United States' lack of any degree of a realistic stand on the issue being discussed. On the other hand, the United States is obviously opposed to any concrete results at these talks which might hinder the siting of new U.S. missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain and other NATO countries, and spoil the Pentagon's plans for the United States to achieve military superiority.

U.S. ADOPTING DANGEROUS 'CONFRONTATION' STRATEGY'

PM111729 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The United States: A Strategy of Confrontation"]

[Text] A few days ago, the Washington POST carried an article by former U.S. Under Secretary of State G. Ball. Speaking with alarm about the fears raised by the bellicose speeches of Reagan administration representatives and by its unpredictable actions in the international arena, the author writes that "more and more Europeans are asking: Is the present Washington administration capable of formulating a competent strategy which corresponds to modern conditions, or will the Americans continue to throw punches in all directions until matters reach the point of catastrophe?"

A legitimate question. It is raised by the U.S. ruling circles' high-handed attempts not only to restore their shaken leadership among their allies and partners but to compel the world to dance to the American tune. In the language of diplomacy of Haig, leader of the U.S. foreign policy department, this super-task is formulated thus: "Our goal remains a simple and convincing one -- a world hospitably opening its doors to our society and our ideals." And his chief, the head of the White House, shoots straight from the hip without any diplomacy: "We are not worried if we displease some people. We will make ourselves respected."

Thus the extremely conservative and reactionary forces which have come to the fore in U.S. political life are not hiding their adventurist desire for confrontation and the arms race to prevail over detente and disarmament. Imperialist circles across the ocean are free and easy in their choice of methods of whipping up international tension. It is of prime importance to them to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact states.

Implementing new programs for building up strategic and other arms, deploying new medium-range nuclear facilities in Western Europe, reviving supremacy on the seas and oceans and ultimately securing world military supremacy and a "position of strength" -- these are the officially declared goals of Washington's foreign policy, which is moving increasingly toward a military policy. The essence of this policy showed very clearly in the flagrant anti-Polish campaign unleashed by Washington.

While the danger of civil war and national catastrophe was imminent in Poland, the United States spoke against "outside interference" in Polish affairs while secretly directing [napravlyaya] the antisocialist forces' actions. It was a gamble on splitting Poland from the socialist community, pulling it out of the Warsaw Pact Organization and changing the correlation of forces in Europe and throughout the world. But as soon as the development of events in Poland took a different turn which did not coincide with Washington's calculations, a malicious and impudent anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign was raised there and unceremonious interference was undertaken in the sovereign Polish state's internal affairs.

Furthermore, it was decided across the Atlantic to internationalize the crisis in an effort to continue to utilize the events in Poland to worsen the situation, shake the socialist community, weaken its defense capability and make Poland a hotbed of the kind of tension which would make it easier to push through dangerous militarist programs. Washington compelled its NATO allies, in word if not in deed, to align with a policy alien to their national interests and aimed at further poisoning the political climate. Representatives of the U.S. administration are not stopping at attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries or all the peace-loving peoples. At the U.S. bidding, a NATO foreign ministers' statement adopted in Brussels mentioned that, if matters in Poland do not develop as some people would like, the United States may proceed to block talks on major questions including the problem of arms limitation.

Thus the measures taken by Washington attest that the trend toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries is assuming an increasingly ominous character. The establishment of a "position of strength" is viewed by U.S. ruling circles if not as the only means, undoubtedly as the main means of achieving their foreign policy goals. This course is reflected in an unprecedented buildup of militarist preparations and in the new military strategy adopted by Washington, which U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger characterized as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the Soviet Union on a global and regional scale.

The strategy of "direct confrontation" envisages making resolute use of military might as a means of asserting the hegemony of U.S. imperialism in the international arena and defending the notorious U.S. "vital interests" in various regions of the world, including the seizure of other people's sources of strategic raw materials and energy resources. This strategy's main guideline is toward the forces preparation of the material base for launching wars of various scales and intensity.

As in the previous strategy of "realistic deterrence," the main gamble is on preparation for nuclear war and on the multioption use in it of U.S. strategic offensive forces -- from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes through to the mass use of such strikes against a whole range of targets on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist community states.

This range of targets includes installations with military potential; political and military leadership organs; major industrial, transport and communications installations; and major administrative centers. And the main attention is paid to delivering a preemptive first strike -- which is also attested by the accelerated implementation of the programs for deploying highly accurate delivery systems for powerful nuclear weapons -- MX ICBM's and Trident nuclear submarine systems equipped with ballistic and cruise missiles

The plans for the "limited" use of U.S. strategic offensive forces envisages various options for nuclear strikes using anything from a few units up to several thousand units of nuclear weaponry. It is proposed to make such strikes not just against installations on the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states but in regions arbitrarily declared by Washington to be regions of "vital interest," in particular, in the Near and Middle East.

Washington imagines a "limited" nuclear war as one on territories far from U.S. shores -- primarily in Europe. Hopes are being pinned on America's ability to escape the destructive consequences of a retaliatory strike and, as for West Europe, in this event Washington is interested in its fate least of all. Hence the desire to deploy in the West European countries new medium-range nuclear facilities capable of hitting installations practically anywhere in the heart of the European part of the USSR and thereby of reducing the force of a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory.

At the same time, the new U.S. military strategy also directs armed forces toward waging war with conventional strike weapons. Whereas the Pentagon used to talk about the need to be ready to wage two and a half wars, or later one and a half wars simultaneously, a guideline has now been adopted toward a so-called "geographical" or "horizontal" escalation which envisages waging at least five wars -- in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Asia, Africa and Central America -- which means the distribution of military operations using conventional weapons to different "theaters of war" far apart from each other. The military building and planning are based on the preparation of general-purpose U.S. forces for a lengthy world war against the USSR and its allies in several "theaters of war" at the same time.

The concept of launching and waging a victorious nuclear war remains and is even increasingly emphasized as the main matter however, both in the "direct confrontation" strategy, and in the "strategic rearmament" programs, and in armed forces preparation. The preparation for launching and waging such a war is the most dangerous feature of all U.S. military policy and strategy. We are firmly convinced, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in conversation with representatives of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament, that "it is madness and irresponsible, adventurist playing with the fate of humankind for any state to build its policy by calculating on nuclear war and on victory in it."

But it is clear that Washington is thinking least of all about mankind's fate. It speaks enthusiastically of launching a new round of the arms race ("America's rearmament program," C. Weinberger has stated, "has gotten off to a fine start") and is sparing no efforts to inculcate into the population of its country and the public of other world countries the idea of the "acceptability" of nuclear war.

The U.S. mass media are especially zealous in this endeavor. Fulfilling the U.S. ruling circles' social instructions, the media are vying with one another in their attempts to assure their readers, viewers and listeners that nuclear war is quite acceptable; that it is survivable. The U.S. Federal agency for governing the country in a crisis (such an organ actually exists across the Atlantic) is distributing to newspaper editors simultaneously 15 commentaries on the theme that there is not even anything especially terrible about nuclear war. The first is called "Will the Survivors of a Nuclear Attack Envy the Dead? Experts Say No." Corresponding diagrams have been prepared which are called on to "prove" that "many people will survive safely." Such an apology for an "argument" as one one that "in the end Japan not only survived a nuclear attack but is even flourishing" is also being set in motion.

Every word here is an outright lie calculated to deceive insufficiently enlighted people, people whom they nevertheless want to reduce to a state of war hysteria. And in addition to Washington politicians and strategists, the transatlantic mass media and their yes-men in a number of Western countries are also turning their hand to this. "Soviet threat" fabrications are being rehashed in every way to kindle war hysteria.

U.S. strategy -- political and military -- is an extremely dangerous one. It could bring mankind to the brink of disaster. That is why Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words, that never since World War II has the situation been so serious and that the main thing now is to eliminate the danger of war, were such a weighty warning to the whole world.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. 'ANTIDETENTE' POLICY

PM111609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 3

[N. Novikov article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA International Review": "Strategists of 'Antidetente'"]

[Text] Europe and theater of military operations. Why do these concepts go together? the reader asks. There are reasons, it turns out. The Pentagon strategists and NATO bosses now allocate to the old world, with its imperishable historical values, the role of neither more nor less than a "theater of military operations" for the use of nuclear weapons. It is obvious to everyone that the exacerbation of the international situation caused by aggressive imperialist circles in the West -- and, above all, in Washington -- poses a threat to peace and security on the European Continent. The NATO leaders build illusory hopes on military superiority and on "limiting" the framework of nuclear war. However, such arguments are designed for simpletons. Any use of nuclear weapons will inevitably entail a catastrophe and the destruction of entire peoples and their unique centuries-old civilization.

It is impossible not to notice a very important motif in the speeches of leading U.S. figures. On the banks of the Potomac they are developing more and more new means of waging war and new concepts providing for the first use of nuclear weapons by Washington. As for the Americans, they are being reassured now with the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war, now with the contradictory explanations of the U.S. President, the secretary of state and the defense secretary concerning the "localization" of such a war just to the European "theater of military operations" and the detonation only of "warning" nuclear blasts.

How does Washington explain such a "strategy," if such it can be called, to the Europeans? As always, standard explanations with a good deal of cynicism are heard from the banks of the Potomac in the spirit that the buildup of American nuclear missile weapons supposedly strengthens the "security guarantees" given by the United States to its European NATO partners in the face of the "ever-increasing Soviet threat." In fact, the Europeans are allocated the role of small change in Washington's nuclear conflict scenarios.

It is characteristic that the Reagan administration has not only taken up but is trying its best to develop, deepen and broaden the imperial claim to a U.S. leading role in the world. Washington believes that the United States, which possesses strong economic and scientific potential, has no need to conduct a dialogue on equal terms with anyone. It can afford, it is said, to speak to everyone in the language of superiority.

The U.S. grounds for imperial pretensions have recently diminished considerably. Let us turn to the facts. In recent decades the countries of the Old World have acquired sufficient economic clout. This enables them not to follow the United States blindly, totally disregarding their own interests. Thus in 1960 the EEC countries' GNP was equal to roughly half that of the United States. But in 1980 the EEC countries' national product totaled $2.38 trillion compared with $2.349 billion in the United States GNP. It should also be pointed out that the United States now accounts for just 20 percent of the world gross product, whereas in the postwar years this figure stood at 40 percent.

Life shows very clearly that the United States, despite its huge ambitions, does not determine the course of events in the world. Objectively, its role has diminished appreciably in recent decades. And this has not happened because the United States has become weak militarily. No, the drop in U.S. prestige and influence has largely been connected with the degradation of its economy, the profound and multifaceted crisis of the American way of life and Washington's serious foreign policy errors in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. In its foreign policy course it has gambled on corrupt, antipopular dictatorial regimes.

The United States no longer has the function of a legislator in international currency dealings either. Between 1971 and the present the dollar has lost weight, and its purchasing power has been halved. The United States has yielded its lead in many spheres of industry, including metallurgy and motor vehicle building. The United States is trying to shift its economic difficulties onto the shoulders of its West European partners. This conclusion is reached by international reviewers commenting on the new increase in bank rate to 16.5 percent and the subsequent rise of the dollar exchange rate.

Of course, we should not oversimplify the matter and depict the United States as a state growing decrepit in economic and other respects. Today it is the strongest capitalist power, gambling on force, giving new twists to the arms race spiral, creating increasingly destructive and inhuman means for the mass annihilation of people and manufacturing international crises and conflicts.

In the West recently there have been increasingly frequent anxious discussions of the "arms upgrading" campaign being mounted by American propaganda. Many Europeans cannot help wondering: Who needs to "upgrade arms" -- Europe or the United States? Sober-minded people believe, not without reason: Is this not a constituent part of Washington's strategy designed to lay Europe open to a strike and divert the strike from the United States? The deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe is certainly designed not for the defense of the West European NATO countries, which are threatened by no one, but to make a preemptive strike, about which the transatlantic press is writing such a lot. By deliberately turning its West European allies into targets for a counterstrike, Washington is reckoning not only on leaving U.S. territory outside a catastrophic nuclear war but on changing the stretegic situation in its own favor. It was this aim that the Pentagon bosses were pursuing when they sought to get the NATO Council to adopt the decision to deploy in the European theater medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting targets in practically the entire European part of the Soviet Union.

The brochure "Whence the Threat to Peace," published by the USSR Defense Ministry's Military Literature Publishing House, exposes documentarily and irrefutably the sensational lie about "Soviet military superiority" and U.S. laggardness. Using comparisons of data from official American sources and statements by former and present U.S. secretaries, as well as other statesmen, the brochure convincingly confirms the well-known fact that an approximate equilibrium of military forces between the United States and NATO on the one hand and the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization on the other has been established in the world and is being maintained. On the basis of documents it proves that the United States was and still is to blame for the arms race. The White House has approved the draft of a new record military budget for fiscal 1983 totaling the astronomic sum of $245 billion. And the United States plans to produce so many missiles, aircraft, ships and tanks in the next 5 years that the planned colossal sum of $1.5 trillion is no longer sufficient. There is a shortfall of $750 billion.

This is precisely why Washington would like to shift an ever greater share of the military spending onto its allies. Here are specific figures: Whereas in 1969 the West European countries accounted for 22.7 percent of total NATO spending, in 1979 41.6 percent had been offloaded onto the West Europeans. The United States now plans to increase this share to 50 percent and more.

But in West European countries the forces of opposition to the White House's militarist course are strengthening rapidly. An active bloc of opponents of the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe has emerged in the "triangle" of the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium. Washington's provocative policy, which threatens to plunge the world into nuclear conflict, is meeting with growing opposition also in Denmark and Norway -- the Scandinavian NATO countries. Britain's Labor Party, which heads the anti-missile and antinuclear mass movement in the country, has spoken out against NATO's nuclear "arms upgrading." Women and young people staged impressive peace marches in many West European countries in the summer of 1981. Big demonstrations against the deployment of American missiles have taken place in a number of Italian and French cities.

The FRG, where the struggle against the American missiles has united more than 40 parties, organizations and associations, is at the center of opposition to the dangerous new U.S. plans. They include the mass youth organizations of the ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties, the German Communist Party, the Socialist German Workers Youth and others. A new wave of West German public indignation has been aroused by the FRG Government's decision to conclude with the United States an agreement which would give Washington the right "in the event of a crisis situation" to "more than double" the American ground and air forces on West German territory. This agreement plainly does nto fit in with Bonn's official assurances of its loyalty to the policy of detente and international cooperation.

As America's NEWSWEEK magazine admits, "a large part of the public in (West) Europe advocates arms limitation talks, and L.I. Brezhnev's recent calls for a moratorium on the deployment of 'Euromissiles' are echoed by politicians throughout the continent." The West Europeans' particularly sharp indignation has been aroused by Washington's decision to carry out the full-scale manufacture of neutron weapons.

The new specific peace proposals aimed at removing the threat of world war, which L.I. Brezhnev put forward during the 3 February reception for representatives of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament, are at the center of international public and press attention. During the talks L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union is prepared right now to reach agreement on the total renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range weapons aimed at targets in Europe. "And," he emphasized, "we can go still further: reach agreement on totally ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. That would be a real 'zero option.' The USSR is prepared to undertake it. If the NATO countries agree to such a real zero solution, the cause of peace in Europe (and possibly throughout the world) will be placed on an unprecedentedly sound footing."

The unprecedented scope of the Movement for Peace and Disarmament is graphic evidence that the broad people's masses of the European Continent warmly approve and support the ideas of peaceful coexistence, detente and close cooperation. They do not intend to observe passively the attempts of Washington and NATO to continue increasing military preparations fraught with nuclear catastrophe.

Under these circumstances the strategists of "antidetente" on the banks of the Potomac have planned a major provocation, seeking to slander the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy, to undermine the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear facilities and the Madrid meeting and to divert the attention of its participants from the cardinal problems of military detente. Taking advantage of the events in Poland (the chief cause of which was inspired from outside), Washington is artificially trying to cause an international crisis in the belief that under conditions of tension it will find it easier to cope with the peoples' strong resistance to its plans to turn West Europe into a "theater of limited nuclear war." Fanning anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria, the Reagan administration is increasing pressure on its partners with a view to deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles on West European soil.

Washington is trying to use the Polish events to shake the socialist community, weaken its defense capability and make Poland a hotbed of tension that would make it easier to force through the most insane militarist programs. To judge by the American press, one of these — the latest one -- is aimed at the massive production of chemical weapons and the equipping of the U.S. Armed Forces with them, thus unleashing an arms race in one more very dangerous sphere.

The situation in Poland has not been normalized to a considerable degree, thanks to the measures taken by the government in the middle of last December and approved by the Polish Sejm, with whose help the onslaught of counterrevolution has been halted. However, a very strange phenomenon is to be observed: The more reports come out of Poland telling of enterprises which are picking up a good work rhythm and of other signs of normalization, the more malicious becomes the whooping in Washington and other capitals of NATO countries and the more shamelessly the facts are distorted. The American commentator J. Harsch frankly points out: "Certain people in Washington would prefer to see bloodshed in Poland. Such an outcome would strengthen West Europe's interests in NATO and help to increase military budgets." Indeed, people on the Potomac are calling for "national reconciliation" in Poland but have done and are doing everything to unleash civil war there. The matter went so far as a shameful propaganda "show" 30-31 January in Washington, produced and arranged by the White House. To the latter's shame, the anti-Polish farce burst like a soap bubble.

While shedding crocodile tears for imaginary violations of human rights in Poland, Washington with its dense imperial philosophy is stifling freedom in its own country, taking reprisals against the Negro population in a number of Florida cities, subjecting members of the former Air Traffic Controllers' Union to repression, implementing a real policy of genocide in El Salvador through its stooges, and supporting the racists of the Republic of South Africa and murderers like the fascist Pinochet in Chile, the dictator Garcia in Guatemala and the terrorist Begin in Israel. While expatiating on the freedom of the peoples, the United States and, under U.S. pressure, the other NATO countries are trampling international law in a overt and very unworthy manner and violating the fundamental principles of interstate relations, which are recorded in documents and have become laws of international life.

The strategists of "antidetente" have proclaimed a "crusade" against the socialist countries and those young independent states which do not obey American diktat or follow in Washington's wake and which champion their own path of development. The United States has quite undermined its own authority in the eyes of the world community by arbitrarily revoking concluded agreements and disparaging generally accepted international norms. In addition, Washington has shown itself to be an unreliable partner. This is confirmed by the recent actions of U.S. official circles in canceling documents which bear their signature.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are consistently pursuing a Leninist policy of peace, cooperation and noninterference in other states' internal affairs. They come out indefatigably for the continuation and strengthening of detente and peace on the European Continent and throughout our planet. To use L.I. Brezhnev's words, "Europe is our common home." It is the duty of Europeans to do everything possible to ensure that the destructive flame of nuclear conflagration never touches this home.

U.S. BOOSTING CHEMICAL WEAPONS PLAN, SUPPLY

IZVESTIYA CBW Program

PM111117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Ilinskiy article: "The Pentagon's Chemical Arsenals']

[Text] It is no secret that in Washington most political actions are conducted according to a prepared and oft-"replayed" plan.

The U.S. administration invariably accompanies each new twist in the arms race, for example, with a bitter anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and provocative talk of the notorious "threat" allegedly stemming from the USSR. After bellicose statements by U.S. officials and various insinuations in the press about a "lack of equilibrium with the USSR in the arms sphere," there is a sharp buildup of military appropriations. This is how Washington's operations to build up the arsenal of U.S. chemical weapons are now developing.

"We are in a catastrophic position" is how Americans are being frightened by J. Wade, for example, who has been termed by the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL the "most knowledgeable Pentagon staffer." At a closed session of the House Subcommittee on Military Appropriations, this man, who is U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense for policy planning [title as published] and who also deals with questions of the acquisition of new arms, ventured to claim that the United States has not produced any chemical toxins and or equipped ammunition with them since 1969.

Why did the "most knowledgeable Pentagon staffer" need such a shameless lie? To "pacify" public opinion both in America and beyond, to free the Washington administration's hands and to extract billions of dollars for preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. Everything went exactly according to plan. As the Washington POST recently noted, President R. Reagan, without even consulting Congress, gave the "go-ahead" to the Pentagon to spend over $1 billion in fiscal 1982-1983 on producing artillery shells continaing chemical agents. Along with cruise missiles, these shells are viewed as future potential delivery vehicles for binary gas.

Citing absurd fantasies about the so-called "Soviet military threat," Pentagon generals, in the opinion of the weekly THIS WORLD, are planning to increase spending on stockpiling and "modernizing" chemical warfare agents to $4 billion in 1984.

The international public is becoming increasingly deeply aware of the tremendous danger for the fate of peace on our planet contained in these plans of the U.S. administration. According to figures cited at the United Nations, there are now over 150,000 tons of lethal toxins stored at U.S dumps. They comprise almost 3 million artillery shells, tens of thousands of bombs and hundreds to thousands of mines filled with paralyzing nerve gases. At present, the Pentagon is stepping up the expansion of production of a new type of chemical weapon -- so-called binary compounds.

Against the backdrop of these large-scale military preparations, it is understandable why the U.S. mass disinformation media are so zealous in kicking up a fuss over the notorious "Soviet threat." But everyone knows that it is not the USSR but the United States which is undermining the international treaties and agreements banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and is blocking talks on this question in the Disarmament Committee.

No matter how much the U.S. press tries to hush up the numerous facts concerning the U.S. use of chemical weapons during the aggression in Indochina, those facts are now known for sure. Over 2 million Vietnamese suffered and 1.3 million hectares of vegetation in the country were destroyed as a result of the U.S. military's use of chemical agents. U.S. bombers on low-level flights over the Vietnamese jungles sprayed the highly toxic defoliant "Agent Orange." It not only killed vegetation but many thousands of people.

The consequences of the use of toxins in Vietnam are monstrous. Take the highway to Khesanh. Nature had endowed this region generously with tropical verdure, valuable species of trees, rich fauna and the clear waters of mountain rivers and streams. But the U.S. aggressors made mercilessly short work of these natural gifts. Where the mountain peaks used to be covered with dense forests, a chain of blackened hills now stretches. Napalm, bomb blasts, toxins and defoliants destroyed all life there. Like crosses, the charred stumps of trees line Highway 9, which led to Khesanh. And even 10 years later, the jungle has not been able to revive there.

They say that in the middle ages the Chinese Army which invaded Vietnam tried to destroy all the hamlets and forests within arrowshot of their encampments. The U.S. military also resorted to such a method. Only the "arrowshot" was replaced during the period of U.S. aggression by vast "scorched earth zones."

U.S chemical weapons have also been used in another geographical region of the world -- Afghanistan. In spring 1980, for example, DRA security organ workers discovered U.S.-made chemical sabotage ammunition marked M-112 and bearing the inscription: "Caution. Toxins. Do not touch. Poison Gases Given Off." An instance of the use of chemical weapons by counterrevolutionaries has also been recorded in the city of Ghazni. A U.S.-made grenade was thrown at the KHAD (DRA security organ) provincial administration building but failed to detonate. It was marked M.46.036.0652-709.

During clashes with bandits, Afghan soldiers have seized several chemical bombs manufactured in the United States. There have been containers of chemical agents marked M-112. It has emerged that the chemical grenades stamped "Made in United States" are made by Federal Laboratories, Pennsylvania.

Among the U.S. military department's major contractors are such well-known "brain trusts" as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Universities of Chicago and California and the research laboratories at Los Alamos and Livermore. According to THIS WORLD, the Pentagon program for building up chemical weapons arsenals envisages a threefold increase in the capacities of the toxin production complex at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Some $20 million have already been allocated for construction work, which is to be finished in mid-1983. Moreover, it has become known that the United States intends to build new plants for the production of bombs and shells containing VX nerve gas, which can persist in the air for several days, retaining all its lethal characteristics. Pride of place in the U.S. chemical arsenal in the near future, the New York TIMES writes, will be occupied by "'binary munitions' containing VX and GB gas, which kill in minutes." As early as 1983 155-mm shells will be filled with GB nerve gas and will enter service.

U.S. military strategists are calculating on using these barbarous means of the mass annihilation of people outside the United States. An article in the U.S. magazine HARPER'S noted that the Pentagon is not hiding the fact that the role of one of the main theaters of chemical warfare has been assigned to Europe. Some 40,000 tons of diverse chemical munitions have already been deployed at six U.S. bases on American territory, on Johnson Atoll in the Pacific and in West Germany. According to press figures, there are 12 major chemical and bacteriological arms dumps in existence on U.S. territory. In addition to bombs and shells, bacterial aerosols capable of producing massive epidemics of lung diseases and other fatal diseases and highly toxic chemicals similar to those used in Vietnam are stored there. At the Rocky Mountain (Colorado) military base alone there are about 900 bombs containing toxins.

Cynical admissions come easily to the U.S. military. Thus they state that the primary victims of chemical weapons will not be soldiers but the civilian population. This, in particular, was stated in an interview with an NBC TV correspondent by General Watson, chief of a U.S. Army Chemical Corps special school.

A recent Pentagon study "recommends" the choice of Britain as a "storehouse" for new types of U.S. chemical weapons. A group of Pentagon "scientific advisers" apparently reckons that it is less far to ship chemical ammunition from Britain to West Germany, for which the unenviable fate of the main proving ground lies in store. According to press reports, official London has already agreed to the stockpiling of U.S. Armed Forces chemical weapons on the country's territory.

The U.S. plans to transform Western Europe into a chemical weapons arsenal are provoking justified alarm among circles of the international community. Many Americans oppose the Pentagon's dangerous military preparations, the White House decision to accelerate the program for the chemical rearmament of the U.S. Army and the allocation of colossal appropriations for these purposes.

In particular, T. (Dzhervazi), a well-known U.S. expert on military problems, has stressed that it took the United States 50 years to ratify the Geneva Protocol (1295) which bans the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. "But even after doing that," T. (Dzhervazi) has written in his book, "We have begun to carry out a new program in the chemical weapons sphere which will cost U.S. taxpayers a tremendous sum -- $4 billion."

Mankind must have a clear idea of the threat which the creation by the U.S. military of new types of chemical weapons poses. And no false Pentagon "justifications" or the notorious allusions to an imaginary "Soviet threat" can overshadow the irrefutable facts of the whipping up of the arms race by the United States or the preparations for large-scale chemical war. These facts attest that the main threat to peace and security of the peoples stems not from the USSR, which has repeatedly proposed banning all types of chemical and bacteriological weapons once and for all, but from the United States. The Soviet Union consistently pursues the principled foreign policy course enshrined in the CPSU Congress decisions, and makes every effort to achieve understanding on the limitation and prohibition of various types of weapons, including chemical weapons, in the interests of strengthening international security and peace on our planet.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on New Weapons

LD111538 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet Army Newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has published an article by Col (Ivan Grabovoy) on the U.S. program of boosting the stocks of chemical weapons. Here are some of the points he makes:

At the start of this year U.S. officials made public plans of equipping their armed forces with a new generation of chemical weapons which are commonly called binary weapons. By acting in this way the American political and military leaders fully ignore international efforts over many years to liquidate the threat of chemical warfare in general. U.S. officials are acting in this matter as if the United States had never signed the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banning the use of chemical weapons such as war gases and banning bacteriological warfare. According to current foreign assessments, the United States is now in possession of 150,000 to 300,000 tons of chemical weapons, and according to the Pentagon planners, all these weapons must be used if they are used far from American territory. [sentence as heard]

It is also no secret that in the view of U.S. political and military leaders Europe seems to be the most likely place where such weapons can be used. This accounts for the stockpiling of chemical weapons in some European countries. Some 10,000 tons of chemical weapons are stockpiled in West Germany, for example, according to press reports. An important role in these sinister plans is assigned to Britain. A major chemical weapons development center is being built there near Porton Down which will also train military experts for using them. Another place for stockpiliing American chemical weapons is Italy.

We hear now that President Reagan is asking Congressional approval for spending (?from) $4-10 billion over the next 5 years on requipping U.S. forces in various parts of the world with new binary chemical weapons. What are these new weapons? In principle all weapons of this kind include two components, each of which taken separately is practically nontoxic. But when these two components are mixed together they produce a lethal war gas. Western experts claim that in the not too distant future binary chemical weapons will replace all other existing types.

But why is this so? What are the advantages of these new weapons that attract the hawks the other side of the Atlantic?

Their official answer for the general public is that this offers a greater degree of environmental safety and increased safety in production and handling of such weapons. In actual fact, however, the reason is different. The advocates of these new weapons want to have maximum secrecy in production, transportation and storing of these lethal weapons. They will also be impossible to control under any international agreement banning chemical weapons. Since each of the components is practically nontoxic, it will not be necessary to arrange special telltale precautions in handling them. Before they are placed into chemical shells, such substances will look perfectly innocent and will therefore be very hard to identify for what they really are. The new weapons offer another important advantage. Since the components are harmless, they can be easily produced at some ordinary civilian and nonmilitary factories which will help to boost the volume of production.

The Pentagon, says the article, is engaged in practical preparations for chemical warfare. It wants to have at its disposal advanced types of chemical weapons and this is now to produce a new spiral of the arms race. This, Colonel (Grabovoy) points out, puts an additional obstacle on the way of reaching agreement on such major issues as placing a universal and comprehensive ban on all chemical weapons.

WIEJACZ: POLAND TO CONTINUE 'NATIONAL REVIVAL'

'Discriminatory Economic Pressures'

LD111828 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By TASS special correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] Madrid, 11 Feb, TASS -- We attach great significance to the Madrid meeting and the entire process of normalisation of the situation in Europe started in Helsinki, said Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Poland who heads the Polish delegation to the Madrid meeting. He was speaking at a press conference here today. It will depend on how this process will go on and develop whether European peoples will witness the consolidation of detente or the European Continent will increasingly be turning into an arena of the cold war. As to Poland, Jozef Wiejacz said, we resolutely support the policy of relaxation of international tension, and disarmament.

Jozef Wiejacz again resolutely rejected the attempts of the United States and certain NATO countries to impose on the participants in the Madrid meeting a discussion of the situation in Poland which constituted an internal affair of the Polish People's Republic. We don't want to be an instrument of someone else's policy, he said.

Asked about the situation in the country Jozef Wiejacz said that the government would carry on with the programme of national revival, with social, political and economic reforms with the participation of all patriotic forces, including trade unions and the church.

He pointed out that the imposition of the martial law was a temporary measure and that a majority of restrictions would be lifted by the end of the month. At the present time the authorities were releasing about 20-30 people a day from among those interned. Telephone communication between cities had been restored; the situation continued getting back to normal.

However, the programme for the revival of Poland, he stressed, will largely depend on the improvement of the economic position which remains difficult. That is why, Jozef Wiejacz said, we condemn the political and economic pressure and discriminatory economic measures taken by the United States and certain NATO countries, measures leading to the prolongation of the martial law, and a deliberate preservation of tension in Poland, and hence, throughout Europe. The Polish representative accused Western mass media of carrying out inciting work in their broadcasts to Poland and offering concrete advice on the ways for building up oposition.

'NATO Inventions'

LD112158 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 11 Feb 82

["Torpedoing the Process of Detente" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- "The attempts of the United States and of some of its partners to make the resumed Madrid meeting into a vehicle for their interference in the internal affairs of Poland and of other socialist countries are fraught with the most dangerous consequences," writes IZVESTIYA today.

The newspaper goes on to say that realistically minded politicians in Western Europe are, as can be seen, aware of this, which explains statements emanating from the official circles of some of the West European countries about the need to preserve and to continue the overall European process of detente and cooperation. However, at the Madrid meeting itself delegations of a number of NATO countries continue the pursuit of a line which is at variance with the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Recalling the unofficial meeting of the heads of delegations held on Wednesday, the newspaper says: "The NATO representatives have again evaded the consideration of urgent issues by repeating the already routine collection of the threadbare anti-Polish and anti-Soviet inventions."

The more excited get the initiators of a crude anti-Polish farce, the clearer gets their objective -- to prevent a successful completion of a Madrid meeting, to torpedo the all-European process began at Helsinki, IZVESTIYA stresses.

WFTU CONGRESS CONTINUES; SPEECHES REPORTED

LD121026 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 12 Feb, TASS -- The 10th World Trade Union Congress has had an intensive and fruitful day of work. Representatives of about forty countries delivered their speeches. Most of the speakers voiced concern over the destinies of peace and called for multiplication of efforts in the struggle to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The international workers' movement is called upon to play an important role in the struggle for strengthening peace, against the arms race launched by the United States, said Czechoslovakia's representative Karel Hoffmann.

'Abdol Satar Pordeli, representative of Afghanistan's trade unions, pointed out in his speech the important role of his country's labour organisations in building a new society. He highly assessed the importance of the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Afghan revolution.

General Secretary of the Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions, Fathi ar-Raghib stigmatized Washington's policy as fraught with destruction of the whole of mankind, and exposed the U.S. support for the Israeli regime's aggressive actions.

In case the United States undertakes an incursion into Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua or Grenada, said the head of the delegation from the Dominican Republic, Jose Cristobal Duran, the Caribbean will turn into another Vietnam for the Americans.

Many delegates declared in support of socialist Poland, and against impudent interference in that sovereign country's affairs on the part of U.S. imperialism. Henri Krasucki, representative of France's General Conferation of Labour, strongly denounced the Reagan administration's campaign of slander against socialist states.

The congress is continuing its work. In accordance with its agenda, commissions on drafting the main document on problems of peace and disarmament, development problems, on drafting a charter of social maintenance and other questions began their sessions.

U.S. BARS MEETING OF UN GROUP ON PALESTINE

LD120956 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 12 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. Government has not allowed the United Nations committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to hold its seminar in Chicago as was originally planned. The unfriendly action by the American authorities with regard to the international organisation was reported at the committee's session at the U.N. headquarters. Washington's decision showed once again the anti-Arab position of the U.S. administration which is seeking to block the international efforts to resolve the Middle East problem and implement the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, opening the committee's session, stressed that overcoming the Middle East crisis remains one of the major tasks of the community of nations. The U.N. General Assembly clearly declared, he recalled, that a just, firm and comprehensive settlement of the problem should fully take into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

U.S. DECISION TO SHELVE RIGHTS PACT EXPLORED

LD120042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent V. Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 11 Feb (TASS) -- R. Reagan's administration has decided to shelve ratification of the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights. As is well known, this document was approved by the United Nations back in 1966 and only 11 years later was signed by U.S. President J. Carter. In an attempt to justify this decision Assistant U.S. Secretary of State E. Abrams has resorted to open demagogy, claiming inter alia that the goals set by the pact are "unrealistic."

In actual fact the high-ranking representative of the administration simply did not have enough honesty to admit that Reagan's government is unable to carry out or even promise to carry out in the foreseeable future the provisions of one of the most important international documents, which establishes norms for dignified human existence. It seems that the White House realizes that ratification of the pact on economic, social and cultural rights, while there are 9.5 million unemployed in the country, would be too large a dose of hypocrisy for even itself to swallow easily.

At least there is no denying that there is logic in Washington's position, for how in actual fact would it be possible to ratify this pact at a time when Reagan's administration has launched the broadest offensive in recent decades against the social rights of the working people. The reduction in funds for health care, provided for in Reagan's budget, will, for instance, close access to medical service for several more millions of people, and this service is even now inordinately expensive.

It seems that the same considerations of "expediency" are also forcing the Reagan administration to shelve ratification of the international convention on averting the crimes of genocide and on punishing it. After all, with ratification it would have been necessary to recall the fate of the disappearing Indian tribes. How, if not as the result of a policy of genocide, can the fact be explained that back in the last century no fewer than 8 million Indians were living in the continent, while there now remain fewer than 1 million?

Proof that those in charge of U.S. policy have absolutely no moral grounds to set themselves up as champions of humanism and human liberties is provided by the fact that the United States has not ratified 30 of the 40 international documents on human rights now in existence. Those who were recently trumpeting about notorious "progress" in ensuring human rights in El Salvador, where a river of blood is being shed, would, of course, have had enough cynicism to sign and ratify these international treaties and conventions. But Washington is apprehensive about something else. Under established procedures the United Nations from time to time conducts a concrete check on the fulfillment by states of their international commitments. It is clear that during such a check the White House would every time find itself in the dock, thus displaying the unfounded nature of its aspirations to the role of mentor in the realm of human rights.

U.S. HAS TRAINING BASES FOR 'FOREIGN LEGION'

LD111944 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- IZVESTIYA points tonight to the setting up of camps in the United States to train Vietnamese and Polish emigres for operations in the "foreign legion." The newspaper says the Americans have plans for legionnaires' infiltration into Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola and other countries.

"American law prohibits the use of U.S. territory as a base for preparing military operations against any country which is at peace with the United States," the article says. "But no law seems to be taken into account in this matter. Thomas Enders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has said recently that so long as these groups do no harm to anybody and make no real plans of invasion their activity does not contradict the law. But facts of repeated interference by counter-revolutionaries in the affairs of Central American states are carefully subdued in Washington," IZVESTIYA stresses.

U.S. MILITARY AID TIED TO POLITICAL INTERVENTION

LD091424 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb, TASS -- The United States is going steeply to increase military aid to its clients in the Middle East, in South Asia and Central America, where America hatches farreaching plans of establishing its military political domination.

Under the draft budget for the 1983 fiscal year, submitted to Congress, total military and economic aid to foreign states is 9,400 million dollars or 18 per cent more than in the current fiscal year. Military aid has been most sharply increased, by 34 percent, to equal 4,700 million dollars as compared with 3,500 million dollars in the current fiscal year. Credits for the purchase of arms are 1,700 million dollars or double the present figure.

Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Caribbean countries account for the bulk of military-economic aid. Military aid to Israel, for instance, will be increased from 1,400 million dollars to 1,700 million dollars, while appropriations for Egypt will go up from 900 million dollars to 1,300 million dollars. Military aid to Pakistan will be 275 million dollars which is only part of the extensive programme of aid to Pakistan to a total of 3,000 million dollars. 170 million dollars are allocated to Sudan. Substantial military-economic aid has also been earmarked for Turkey.

The strengthening of United States military-political intervention in the internal affairs of Central American and Caribbean regions has found an expression in the increasing military aid to United States clients in the area. Thus, the Salvadoran junta will receive 60 million dollars military aid in addition to the 55 million dollars recently announced by the Reagan administration. Military aid to Honduras goes up from ten to fifteen million dollars. The United States administration is going to resume military aid to Guatemala, whose government is stepping up wholesale reprisals and terror against the people of their own country following the example of the Salvadoran junta. 250,000 dollars will be assigned to Guatemala for the training of military personnel.

U.S. HARBORING 'NAZI CRIMINAL' K RL LINNAS

LD050754 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, Feb 5, TASS -- Despite repeated demands of the Soviet Government that Nazi criminal Karl Linnas, residing in the United States, be extradited, the Government of the United States continues harbouring him, writes today in the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] assistant chief prosecutor from the USSR at the Nuremberg trial Professor Mark Raginskiy.

He recalls that as far back as in 1962 the Supreme Court of the Estonian SSR, where Karl Linnas was born, sentenced him to a death penalty on the basis of irrefutable proofs of his criminal activity. Since July 1941 Linnas held a leading position in the Estonian fascist organization Omakaitse and loyally served his Nazi masters. He particularly distinguished himself in the post of the chief of the Tartu concentration camp, where more than 12,000 people were exterminated. And it was only after 19 odd years that the U.S. Federal District Court established what had long been irrefutably proved by the Supreme Court of the Estonian SSR: Karl Linnas is a dangerous Nazi criminal.

But the American justice was unusually merciful to the criminal. Karl Linnas was just deprived of the U.S. citizenship and the very essence of his crimes was neglected.

"The world public opinion," Mark Raginsky stresses, "most righteously accuses the United States that having signed a number of international agreements on prosecution and punishment of Nazi war criminals, it deliberately sabotages the obligations that were undertaken by it." The author of the article points out that in accordance with the contemporary international law, prosecution and punishment of war criminals is an international obligation of every state. He stresses in conclusion: "Having neglected its international obligations and having put into oblivion millions of killed and tortured victims of fascism, the United States included Nazi war criminals into the arsenal of its offensive against the forces of peace and progress. Exactly therefore the United States ignores the sentence which was passed by the Supreme Court of the Estonian SSR on the killer, looter, sadist Karl Linnas.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

LD120200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2039 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation consisting of Anatoliy Chernyayev, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Nikolay Mostovets, section head in that department, left today for Canada. It will take part in the work of the 25th Canadian Communist Party Congress and measures connected with its 60th anniversary.

IZVESTIYA: JAPAN HAS NO CLAIM TO KURILE ISLANDS

LD112042 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- "Judging by everything, the present Japanese Government is only paying lip service to the improvement of the Japanese-Soviet relations. In actual fact it is making use of the myth about the 'Soviet threat' and playing up the 'territorial problem' in order to sow mistrust to the Soviet Union among the Japanese people", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes in connection with the gathering organised in the Tokyo "Kudan Kaikan" Hall in time for the "Day of Northern Territories" instituted by the Suzuki Cabinet. In his speech he reiterated threadbare appeals to "press for the return of northern territories" and declared that only after that would Japan agree to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

"The purpose of such actions is absolutely obvious: to distract attention of the Japanese people from the policy of militarisation of the country pursued by the government of Liberal Democrats and to 'justify' in the eyes of the public the measures aimed at building up Japan's military capability and the aggressive essense of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance", the paper says.

"It is absolutely clear", the paper points out, "that the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty can in no way be linked with the inexistent problem of 'northern territories'. What is meant by this are the islands of the Kurile chain which are an inseparable part of the Soviet Union. To maintain -- the way Tokyo is doing -- that there exists some 'outstanding territorial problem' in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is a unilateral and wrong interpretation (of the matter). The Soviet side has thoroughly explained to the Japanese Government the unsubstantiated character of Japan's claims to the islands of the Kurile chain".

"Given a sober-minded approach of the Japanese side to the realities which have taken shape as a result of the Second World War, an early conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries becomes a possibility," the paper writes.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH VISITING JAPANESE JOURNALISTS

LD121208 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of Japanese journalists with Seryu Hata, editor-in-chief of the newspaper ASAHI, at the head. Nikolay Tikhonov answered ASAHI's questions concerning the development of the Soviet economy and the international situation. Special attention was given to the state of Soviet-Japanese relations and prospects for deepening economic cooperation.

During the past five-year period the Soviet Union and Japan began carrying out a number of major projects on a compensation basis. This refers to cooperation in using the timber resources of the Far East, and the South Yakut coalfields, and in oil and gas-prospecting on Sakhalin Island. The volume of two-way goods deliveries between the USSR and Japan practically doubled during the past five-year period in comparison with the previous five years to exceed 12 billion roubles.

But the opportunities for the further development of economic cooperation and a considerable growth of mutually beneficial commercial and economic links are far from being exhausted, Nikolay Tikhonov said. The realization of new major projects agreed upon at the 8th conference of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation in Moscow in September, 1979, could be a basis for continued mutually beneficial cooperation in the second half of the current decade and in the nineties. Of course, such projects are feasible only provided the two sides display readiness for and interest in such cooperation.

Nikolay Tikhonov stressed the great responsibility of mass media in the struggle for peace, detente, against the arms race and for strengthening goodneighbour relations and mutual understanding between the peoples. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

DRA LETTER TO UN REAFFIRMS DESIRE FOR TALKS

LD121206 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 12 Feb, TASS — The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has denied the slanderous inventions of the Pakistani rulers distorting facts concerning the situation in the region, and reaffirmed its readiness to begin talks on a political settlement of the situation.

In his letter sent to the U.N. Secretary General, M. Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the DRA at the United Nations, stresses that it is the growing military intervention from the territory of Pakistan that aggravates tension and creates a threat to peace in the region.

The representative of Afghanistan mentions many convincing facts indicating that the territory of Pakistan is being actively used for armed raids and acts of subversion against the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It should be recalled, the letter says, that the Government of the DRA has announced a general amnesty for those whose hands are not stained with the blood of their compatriots, and repeatedly expressed readiness to receive Aghans who live abroad and to ensure for them all the necessary conditions for a worthy life, fruitful work and social activities.

But all these statements by the Government of the DRA are deliberately withheld from the knowledge of Afghans who live abroad and who are constantly exposed to the vicious anti-Afghan propaganda of Pakistan's mass media. If the Pakistani authorities complain that the refugees are a "heavy burden" on them, then why do they raise obstacles to large groups of Afghans who wish to return home?, the letter asks.

We believe, the letter says, that the contacts which took place between representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan who used the good offices of the U.N. secretary general, proved useful and we declare that we are ready to continue such contacts at any place and at an earliest date without any preliminary conditions. We state that the government of Afghanistan is ready to begin such talks either on a bilateral basis, which is more preferable and promising, or on the basis of tripartite talks if the Government of Iran is ready to join in them.

The letter was circulated at the U.N. Headquarters as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

U.S. TESTING BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN PAKISTAN

LD111308 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 11 Feb, TASS — The Pakistani authorities have deported a certain David Nellin, an American "biologist", who headed the medical research centre in Lahore, the New York TIMES reports.

Islamabad had had to take this step following press reports on bacteriological weapons experiments in that centre. Mosquitoes, carriers of virus diseases, had been bred in the laboratory of the centre, which is a branch of Maryland University, the press reports. The barbaric weapons are being tested, according to journalists, on the local population, before their "export" to Afghanistan or other South Asian and Middle East countries.

Last year, over 300 Pakistanis near Lahore were used as "guinea pigs". No medical aid was rendered them after they had been exposed to bites of mosquitoes, the carriers of yellow fever, hepatitis and virus diseases of the brain.

The United States made such monstrous experiments on citizens of a sovereign state, utterly disregarding their allies. Significant in this respect is the unprecedentedly cynical statement by David Nellin before his take off from Pakistan to the effect that the 3,200 million dollars worth of United States American-Pakistani relations were weighty enough arguments to permit his further stay in that country.

IZVESTIYA HAILS INDIA'S POLICIES, TIES WITH USSR

PM101117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan dispatch: "Years Which Have Outstripped Centuries"]

[Excerpt] As far back as the dawn of its existence, independent India received friendly political and economic support from the Soviet Union. Dozens of major industrial enterprises have been built in India with the Soviet Union's help. These include the giant ferrous metallurgy plants at Bhilai and Bokaro, the Durgapur mining equipment plant, the Ranchi and Hardwar heavy machine building plants and oil refineries at Koyali, Barauni and Mathura....

The historic visit to Delhi in December 1980 by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was of tremendous significance for the further development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India in all economic and political spheres. The Soviet-Indian documents signed during his stay in Delhi opened up remarkable new prospects in the development of traditional friendly ties between the two countries. A whole range of new avenues was outlined in economic, political and cultural cooperation between our countries, and their cooperation in the international arena in the struggle for peace and detente became even more effective. Soviet-Indian relations are a fitting model of relations between two countries with different social systems. "Our cooperation with India, of course, holds a large place in the Soviet Union's relations with the liberated countries," L.I. Brezhnev said from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum. "We welcome the growth of that power's role in international affairs. Our ties with it are continuing to strengthen. In our two countries Soviet-Indian friendship has become deep-rooted through popular tradition."

The peoples of India and the Soviet Union have commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. India's prestige in the international arena has been strengthened from the very beginning of its independent existence by friendship with the Soviet Union. This Asian power's voice is now heeded attentively throughout the world. This voice carries particular weight in the Nonaligned Movement, one of whose founders was Jawaharlal Nehru.

Last year India's capital received foreign ministers from the nonaligned states. The Delhi conference was an important stage in the movement's development. Thanks largely to India's stance, it was able to successfully oppose the pressure of the proimperialist forces which are striving to undermine the very basis of nonalignment and to split and divide the developing countries. India's realistic approach to the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan and Kampuchea, its broad cooperation with the SRV and its resolve to oppose blackmail by Washington, which is feverishly arming the Pakistani military, are factors promoting the improvement of the political climate in South Asia and throughout the Asian Continent.

U.S. SEEN SUPPORTING PUNJAB SECESSIONISTS

LD102214 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] New Delhi, 10 February, TASS -- Ignoring protests of the Indian Government, the Washington administration granted the status of a "political refugee" and an entry visa to Jagjit Singh Chauhan, leader of the secessionist movement which demands severance of the State of Punjab from India and formation on its territory of "an independent state of the Sikhs -- Khalistan. It has become known here that a representative of the U.S. Department of State reaffirmed the decision of the White House to this effect.

As is noted by the Indian press, Punjab extremists, guilty of numerous killings of politicians and religious leaders, explosions and arsons, provoking of disorders in Punjab, are supported by the United States. THE TIMES OF INDIA reported that Jagjit Singh Chauhan and American citizen H. Dillon, linked with secessionists, were received by the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, and other high-placed representatives of the American Government.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency maintains close links with Punjab secessionists. The "consulate of the state of Khalistan" has opened with the CIA's money in the Canadian city of Vancouver. "The consulate" issues passports, postage stamps and banknotes of a non-existent state. But the main function of that subversive center is to train terrorists and to send them into India for subversive actions.

Local observers point out that such actions of the U.S. administration are evidence of its desire to use splitter and subversive forces for exerting pressure upon the Indian Government's independent foreign-policy course. There is no doubt, writes the newspaper PATRIOT, that the Reagan administration resorts to political blackmail against India in a bid to make it follow its policy.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED WITH BANGLADESH LEADERS

PM281607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev and President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Abdus Sattar have exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Bangladesh.

Friendly relations based on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs were established between our countries from the very first days, Leonid Brezhnev's message says. Guided by these principles, the Soviet Union rendered assistance to the friendly Bangladesh people in overcoming the disarray caused by war, in developing the national economy, and in consolidating the international positions of the young state. The expereince of relations between the USSR and Bangladesh shows that the ideals of the struggle for peace and disarmament and for curbing the arms race, which assume special importance, become the priority task of all peaceful countries regardless of their political system and are equally dear to our peoples. We hope that relations between the USSR and Bangladesh, which are entering their second decade, will develop further to the benefit of our peoples and will promote the cause of strengthening peace in Asia and all over the world. I wish health and happiness to you, Mr President, and progress and prosperity to the people of Bangladesh.

On this historic day, Abdus Sattar's message says, I am happy to note that bilateral relations between our countries based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs have been developing successfully for a decade. The USSR gave invaluable assistance to Bangladesh at moments of trial in its history. Our countries also cooperated fruitfully at various international forums. During the second decade of our relations, cooperation between the two countries will be widening and deepening to the common benefit of our peoples. Allow me to convey to you wishes for sound health, happiness and long life and further progress and flourishing to the friendly Soviet people.

Foreign Ministers' Cables

PM281605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, M.S. Haz, have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further developed.

OGARKOV MEETS WITH SRV NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER

PM111049 [Editorial Report] Reporting Marshal Ogarkov's arrival in Hanoi on 3 February, Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 February, page 3, adds:

"On the same day N.V. Ogarkov was received by Army General Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and SRV minister of national defense, who stressed that the present visit is a vivid expression of the great friendship and unbreakable combat solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

BREZHNEV GREETS SRV STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

OW091349 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent a message of greetings to Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State. The message reads:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the entire Soviet people, and in my own name, I convey my sincere greetings to you, comrade, on the occasion of your 75th birthday.

Your entire life is associated with the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle which has been conducted and is being conducted under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the Vietnam Communist Party, for the honor and freedom of their fatherland and for the construction of socialism in Vietnam.

The Soviet people know well that you are a renowned activist of the Vietnamese party and state, a comrade-in-arms of the late President Ho Chi Minh, a staunch fighter struggling for the complete victory of the communist ideal. The Soviet people value highly your great contributions to the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, I wish you good health, a long life and many new achievements in your activities in the interests of the Vietnamese working people and for the continued consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of our countries.

Please accept my communist salutations.

USSR, SRV SIGN PROTOCOL 11 FEB TO INCREASE TRADE

LD120034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A further increase in Soviet-Vietnamese trade is envisaged in a protocol signed today in Moscow, where talks have been completed between delegations of the two countries. Vietnam will supply us with more natural rubber, fresh fruit and vegetables, coffee, tea, footwear, carpets and other consumer goods. The Soviet Union will send to Vietnam various types of equipment -- agricultural and road-building equipment, trucks, materials for the timber industry and other products.

TU Cooperation Agreement

LD011138 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS -- An agreement "on further development of cooperation between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" was signed in Moscow. It provides for exchange of experience in organizing socialist emulation and in scientific organisation of labour. Trade union organisations from the (?two) countries will take part in joint work and research into protection of labour.

The trade unions of the USSR and Vietnam will facilitate in all ways the growth of prestige and influence of the Wrold Federation of Trade Unions, will jointly come out against aggressive actions by international reactionaries and Beijing hegemonists, will develop contacts with trade unions of various orientation, and will promote unity and cohesion of the world trade union movement.

NEW SATELLITE STATION NEARING COMPLETION IN LAOS

BK111129 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Interview with Son Khamvanvongsa, vice minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism of the LPDR, given to station correspondent "early this month" -- place not given, recorded]

[Text] [Question] Today I have the opportunity to meet Son Khamvanvongsa, vice minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism. I would like to ask you, Mr Vice Minister, for your views on the report that construction of a satellite relay station being built by the LPDR with Soviet assistance will be completed soon. What are your views on the construction of this station, and what will it do for the Lao people? How significant is it to USSR-LPDR friendship? Please give us your views on these matters.

[Answer] Regarding this satellite relay station which is being built with Soviet assistance, the construction work began in 1978. The Soviet side has given assistance in the fields of funds and equipment. At the same time, Soviet engineers and technicians headed by Comrade (Paritov) assisted Lao engineers in preparing for the construction work. The preparatory work was completed in mid-1980, and the construction of the station began in late 1980. As of now construction has been basically completed. It is expected that the satellite relay station will be officially handed over to Laos soon.

This station will provide many benefits. It will serve as an important instrument for telecommunications, postal, teletype, telephotographic and television links between Moscow and Vientiane, or between the Soviet Union and Laos in general. When functioning, the station will produce enormous benefits contributing to telecommunications, television and the other spheres I mentioned above.

It is certain that the Soviet assistance in building the relay station can be regarded as a contribution to the socialist transformation and construction in Laos. It will also contribute to the Lao people's telecommunications work. In addition, it is regarded as a contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity and friendship beween Laos and the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism, which is assigned to utilize television via the satellite relay station, we would like to thank the Soviet Union for assisting in the construction work. We are making preparations to utilize the signal in our television network in the near future. I would like to extend our thanks through you to the (?Soviet technicians) for contributing to building the station.

U.S. DECISION TO PAY POLISH DEBT SELF-SERVING

LD112204 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 11 Feb 82

["Taking Account of One's Own Interests -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- On February 10 the U.S. Senate rejected an amendment submitted by Senator Moynihan and several other senators calling for the cancellation of the U.S. Government decision to pay to American banks a part of the debt on loans supplied to Poland. (Let us recall that recently the Washington administration notified American banks that it intended, as a guarantor side, to pay them 71 million dollars, a part of the debt Poland owes them on the loans granted to it earlier and making up 1.5 billion dollars). A day before that a similar amendment was rejected by the House of Representatives.

It is absolutely obvious that the decisions taken by both chambers of the U.S. Congress can be explained by neither sympathies to Poland and the Polish people nor by the desire to alleviate serious economic difficulties experienced by that country. The case in point is an entirely different thing: a realistic approach to the interests of the United States and other Western nations. To declare Poland a bankrupt, for which some overzealous figures in Washington are pressing, would bring about a veritable storm in the entire business community of the West. For the matter at hand in actual fact would be, figuratively speaking, to send down the drain a very substantial sum of 28 billion dollars granted to Poland by Western banks.

Before the voting in the Senate the leader of the Republican majority Baker received a letter from U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Stoessel. The letter gave a straight warning that to declare Poland bankrupt may free the Polish Government from the obligation to repay foreign debts.

The policy which would force Poland to declare its insolvency would affect the economies of many European nations. This was stressed by a Polish spokesman in an interview with the PAP agency.

Sober-minded business circles in the United States and Western Europe are fully aware of the fact that the West should show interest in the existence of a stable, economically powerful Poland and not to trod the negative line aimed at incitement and destabilisation of the situation in that country. The fact that certain American banks greeted the events in Poland because they gave them the hope that Poland will repay credits supplied to it, a WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent reported from Paris, was regarded here as a commentary on what really matters to the Americans.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES and many other papers, expressing the views and interests of the business community, point out that there is no future in discriminatory financial and economic measures against Poland and other socialist countries. They issue a warning that those who are not being far-sighted will have to suffer loses, and substantial losses.

Those who are unwilling to follow reasonable advice are running the risk of finding themselves in an unenviable situation when they will have to estimate their own losses.

PCE STAND ON POLAND APPLAUDED BY ANTICOMMUNISTS

LD112248 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2230 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Leonid Andreyanov commentary: "Part of the Chorus"]

[Excerpts] In the West, public opinion is being subjected to a powerful campaign focused on Poland. As on other occasions, by (?overlooking) the essence of the problem, the facts of the situation and the aims of the adopted measures, the mass media are trying to distort the image of real socialism and stir up anti-Soviet feelings.

In the vast majority of capitalist countries, in the face of the chorus of [word indistinct] you can also hear the clear and distinct voice of the communists and other progressive or simply realistic groups calling for the problem to be approached objectively in its many dimensions. As far as they are able and bearing in mind their audience, they endeavour to provide truthful information about what is happening in Poland without concealing the negative aspects or difficulties, and without losing sight of the positive things which have been achieved, what is being overcome and what it is hoped will be achieved.

Unfortunately this is not the role which has been assumed by the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] press organ MUNDO OBRERO. In the many pages which MUNDO OBRERO has devoted to Poland in its editions following the establishment of martial law we cannot find one mention of the reasons given by the Polish authorities or any piece on the speech by General Jaruzelski in which he announced to the nation the reason and purpose of this emergency measure.

The communist weekly's editorial office says that its source is the news issued by Western press agencies, even though it should well know the liberties these media take with regard to the facts, especially when reporting on the socialist countries. One wonders: Given that all this time official Polish sources have provided specific and precise figures, why don't they quote them verbatim, albeit only for the sake of objectivity? When for once it quotes a TASS report on the arrest of provocative Solidarity elements in some factories, why does MUNDO OBRERO put ellipses where TASS said that these provocators were handed over to the authorities by the workers at these companies?

The PCE weekly prefers to confine itself to a condensed account of what its readers have been able to read or hear every day via the bourgeois news media. It echoes the very vocabulary of these sources in an amazing burst of (?cliches) which leads them to speak about the continual aggravation of the situation, the outbreak of mass repression, massacres and military dictatorship. "Military Coup in Poland" read the headline in its 18 December edition -- and the term "military coup" appears on the pages of the newspaper in one edition after another. Thus semantics becomes tied to the political interpretation of the facts.

Every constitutional state has the provision for defensive recourse against potential attacks on its security and existence, whether these attacks come from within or without. To take a specific example, in its constitution Spain provides for the establishment of the states of alarm, emergency and siege by means of a special organic law -- states in which special functions are given to the military authorities when, let us say, the government believes the internal or external security of state is in danger and when these measures [words indistinct] are strictly necessary to restore normality. This is in fact what (?was done) in Poland to restore normality, to prevent imminent reactionary, counter-revolutionary and anticonstitutional activities.

To call a measure decreed by the Council of State, which does not suspend or replace the constitutional bodies, a "military coup" and say in its editorial, as MUNDO OBRERO does, that the measures adopted create grave points of confrontation in Poland itself and are a blow to all socialist forces, is to turn the terms of the problem upside down, to get hold of the wrong end of the stick.

German workers' deputy August Bebel, who lives at a complex time in the development of capitalist society, was a man who could make mistakes on certain occasions but who knew how to correct himself. August Bebel said on one occasion: When the bourgeois applaud me I always wonder what act of stupidity I have committed.

The applause given to recent material published in MUNDO OBRERO by a news medium of a marked anticommunist nature and the ample time devoted to this by radio stations which specialize in subversive antisocialist propaganda should give cause for reflection to those who, on behalf of the Spanish Communists, adopt a stance of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet alignment.

TRYBUNA LUDU 'SHOCKED' AT PCI VIEW OF USSR ROLE

LD111650 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb, TASS -- The organ of the PUWP Central Committee, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article "On the Position of the Italian Communist Party in Connection With the Situation in Poland." Taking account of the attempts being undertaken today to torpedo detente, to plunge the peoples into a mad race of nuclear armaments, the article says, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the fact that the will for the struggle for peace is manifested stronger by that part of the politically divided world which regards the need to preserve peace as an organic component of its humanitarian mission -- the socialist countries.

All are enjoying the fruits of detente, both in the East and in the West. This is also true of the workers' movement in the European capitalist countries, of the communist parties [as received].

The new prospects and possibilities became possible thanks to those processes whose initiators and champions have been the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union -- the main force in the struggle for peace in the world. That is why we are surprised and shocked, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, that the leadership of a West European party with a large membership -- the Italian Communist Party -- has of late taken a position which calls into question, and -- if one is to speak in a straightforward manner -- denies the substance of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries, is opposed to the various aspects of their internal system and the forms of socialist construction practiced by them. We, the Polish Communists, are among those concerned in the first place since the PCI leadership has taken as a point of departure in its reflections and assessments, not only bearing on the problems of current politics but also laying a claim to theoretical generalizations, the events that took place in Poland during the last several weeks.

The decision to introduce martial law on December 13, 1981, the paper recalls, was taken to eliminate the clearly manifest spectre of a blood-shedding confrontation, to remove a deadly threat to the socialist state situated in the centre of Europe and constituting an important factor of stability for the European Continent. The resolution of the Italian Communist Party describes this decision as "a military takeover" and "categorically condemns" it. No attempt is made to take into consideration at least the arguments and motives cited by the Polish authorities and the Polish United Workers' Party to substantiate their decision which was dictated by the fundamental national and state interests of the country. The decision was a sovereign, Polish decision. The position of the PCI is the more surprising since over the preceding 16 months it insistently demanded that Polish problems be solved exclusively by Poles themselves.

Already the first weeks following the introduction of martial law have demonstrated that the measures taken by the Martial Council of National Redemption are bringing tangible, concrete results in many spheres of Polish life, that there appeared first indications of the stabilization of the disorganized national economy, shaken by unending conflicts and tension, that public order began coming back to normal and that a sense of security appeared.

The actions taken on December 13, 1981, were not aimed at putting an end to the process of democratic renewal. They were called upon to preserve its socialist character. At the same time if the plans of the anti-socialist forces had come true the case in point would have been not renewal but the elimination of the socialist state.

In all probability the PCI leadership is trying to disregard facts, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. The PCI leadership is deliberately discarding the arguments testifying to the necessity of taking this decision for averting the worst consequences discarding the interests of the state, and what is most important, the necessity to save the socialist system in Poland.

If one adopts the position of the PCI leadership, then the Polish Communists had nothing left to do but to agree to the steady and fatal development of events, to await the worst [word indistinct] an actual liquidation of the treaties and alliances of Poland guaranteeing its national existence. [sentence as received] And it is precisely this development of events, which was repeatedly before and after December 13, 1981, stressed by the Western statesmen, that would have countless, dangerous consequences both for Poland and for the stable peace in Europe.

In this connection it must be remembered that in the name of this stability the PCI leadership had recently approved Italy's appurtenance to NATO, and repeatedly in not a distant past, especially in the dramatic moments of threat to the Italian state, called on the popular masses to show a sense of responsibility and to agree to hardships in the name of the supreme national and state interests. And in this particular case what is at issue is a bourgeois state.

The PCI leadership, the article says further, regards the (?events) in Poland as a pretext for substantiating a thesis prepared in advance about an allegedly existing crisis of the world socialist system. In adducing arguments about a "Soviet model" and the lack of prospects for the socialist countries, the PCI leadership is distorting facts. Essentially, it makes the future of socialism, its new "stage," dependent on the development of socialism in the West. Does this not amount, in actual fact, to attempts to impose another, a Western "model"? In the process, the model has a purely theoretical character, has nothing in common with practice. And could one seriously think about practice without the existence of the Soviet Union, without the emergence of the socialist community which, as this has also been repeatedly stated by the Italian Communist Party, has changed the face of the world and is exercising a resolute influence on historical processes?

The statements of the PCI leadership about alleged interference of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-states in the development of events in Poland are inadmissible and evoke the strongest protest. We can hear such slanderous inventions coming today from imperialist circles, from Washington, from the NATO headquarters. Perhaps, we could expect from communists a more realistic appraisal which would correspond to the facts, an appraisal made, above all, from class positions. The more so since no one in the West managed to furnish facts, irrefutable proofs concerning real, not invented, attempts at confirming such "interference."

On the other hand, there exist interference in the internal affairs of Poland in the form of "economic sanctions" against the Polish People's Republic, and an anti-Polish propaganda campaign launched by the United States and other NATO countries on an unprecedented scale.

The article expresses the most serious protest against attempts by the PCI Central Committee to place the foreign policy of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-states on a par with the policy of the NATO countries. In this connection, it is pointed out that this position does not square with the anti-war aspirations of the broad masses in the West, does not favour the struggle of the movements for peace that are becoming active in Western Europe, which advocate freeing the continent from the nightmare of new nuclear missiles.

A stabilization in Poland is closely linked with the balance in Europe. The actual emergence of the country from the crisis -- and it is this aim that is being served by the measures being implemented in the course of the recent weeks -- fully accords with the profound and fundamental interests of the entire European Continent. In this matter we expect support from all the forces of Europe and of the whole world which stick to realistic positions. In the situation of the anti-Polish campaign unleashed today by the aggressive imperialist circles and spearheaded against the world socialism, we especially count on solidarity from communists. The position of the PCI leadership, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in conclusion, is at variance with the line of solidarity.

QUESTION POSED OF RED BRIGADES-SOLIDARITY LINKS

LD112026 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- Trade union leader Luigi Scriccolo, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Union of Labour, and his wife Paolo Elia, arrested in Italy on charges of subversion and collaboration with the terrorist Red Brigades, had maintained contacts with extremists from Polish Solidarity. This is reported by today's IZVESTIYA.

The newspaper writes that recently the leadership of the Italian Union of Labour met with a group of foreign newsmen to "familiarise them with their intentions to organize a new manifestation, that has failed dismally, in Italy in support of the anti-socialist organisation of Poland -- Solidarity. Luigi Scriccolo chaired the meeting. He defiantly stated that his trade union 'had established links' with Solidarity leaders who have gone underground and would give them all possible assistance."

Incidentally, IZVESTIYA said, Paola Elia has been to Poland. Growing excited, Luigi Scriccolo said that the Italian Union of Labour was "in the process of establishing interaction with other underground trade union centres in a number of countries of Eastern Europe."

"In this connection there arises a number of questions," IZVESTIYA notes. In contacting with the extremists from Solidarity and the self-proclaimed "trade union figures" from other socialist countries, did Luigi Scriccolo and his wife only fulfill assignments from the bosses of the reformist Italian Union of Labour, or did they also act on assignments from the sponsors of the Italian terrorists still keeping in the background? Did they plan a provocation to prove the socialist countries' "complicity" in terrorism or did they hope to expand the web of terrorism under this guise? It is possible that answers to these questions will be provided by the Rome investigators investigating into the Red Brigades with which Luigi Scriccolo and his wife are alleged to be connected. However, judging by previous experience, the prospect is quite a remote one.

PRAVDA REVIEWS POLISH POLITICAL, ECONOMIC LIFE

PM111445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Polish Daily Life"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb -- Working Warsaw awakes early. As early as 0600 hours the trams, buses, cars and entire transport system of this big city are working at full capacity. People are going to work.

And this does not apply only to Warsaw. I saw "human rivers" approaching factory gates in the mornings in Poznan, Lublin and Lodz -- wherever I have been recently. When you meet people you can feel how their feelings, opinions and views are changing. The majority are beginning to clearly understand the national tragedy toward which counter-revolution was pushing the country. The strikes, riots and anarchy in production had led to great economic losses which will make themselves felt for a long time yet.

Despite certain difficulties, people feel more confident. The Polish working people can now see a real way of overcoming the crisis suggested by the PZPR and the government. It is being discussed extensively in the press and on radio and television. "One condition for emerging from the crisis," Jerzy Kotowski, a fitter at the M. Nowotko plant, writes in TRYBUNA LUDU, for instance, "is a universal understanding of the fact that the main thing today is to work better and more productively at every workplace. Without that the best intentions will be futile."

The Warsaw worker's thoughts are in many ways typical of feelings in Poland's labor collective. The working people's understanding of their personal responsibility for the development of events and for their motherland's future is perhaps the most powerful evidence of the real normalization which is being established with every passing day in Poland's economic and sociopolitical life.

People are pleased by reports that a particular plant has increased output and that this output will soon appear in the stores. They approve the campaign against speculators conducted by the authorities. (Television regularly shows stocks of foodstuffs and industrial goods bought in the past by speculators at state stores discovered in basements, attics and barns.) Of course, life is still not easy. Much is lacking, and standing in line takes time. But the majority of people realize that it is impossible to eliminate all difficulties at once.

I shall perhaps not be wrong if I say that it is the miners who are mentioned most frequently in Poland today. And this is not simply a tribute of respect to the miners for their hard work. The point is that hopes of overcoming as rapidly as possible the crisis phenomena in the national economy are linked -- naturally, with consideration of other factors -- with the extraction of coal. It is well known that the sharp reduction in extraction last year -- by a little over 30 million tons -- placed the Polish economy on the verge of an abyss, since coal is the main raw material covering the country's fuel requirements.

Poland's state national economic plan provides for two indicators, one for a possible increase in coal extraction this year to 170 million tons and the other, called "the plan of hope," for an increase to 175 million tons. January and early February have been marked by shock labor by the miners. The projected plans are being fulfilled and even overfulfilled. This has been assisted by the raising of labor discipline and the normalization of the sociopolitical situation. But despite these good results, specialists believe that caution must be displayed in forecasts for the future. The coal industry, like other sectors of the national economy, is experiencing considerable difficulties in material and technical supplies and in satisfying the miners' consumer needs.

At the same time it is notable that a marked increase in coal exports is envisaged in the first quarter. While in the first quarter of last year less than 2 million tons of coal was exported, in the first quarter of this year it is planned to ship 5 million tons abroad. People here believe that the fulfillment of this target would make it possible to obtain the currency needed, including currency for acquiring the necessary mining equipment.

Coal extraction and the need to increase it is, of course, an important problem -- what may be called a key problem -- for the Polish economy, but it is not the only one requiring close attention from party and state organs. In recent days attention has also been focused on problems of grain purchases from the peasants. The situation in this sphere is a complex one. In January the state purchased 120,000 tons of grain from last year's harvest. TRYBUNA LUDU writes that this is considerably less than needed. Overall grain procurements right now total a little over 1.5 million tons instead of the planned 3.6 million. To meet the country's requirements it is essential to purchase 700,000 tons of grain in both February and March.

A session of the Military Council of National Salvation has been devoted to questions of supplying the population with food and problems of developing the countryside. Taking part were representatives of the labor collectives of state and cooperative farms, agricultural circles and individual peasants. In connection with the difficult situation with regard to grain procurement, the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee Presidium has appealed to the peasants. It is the moral duty of Polish arable farmers, the appeal says, to prevent a shortage of grain in the country.

Hostile elements are trying to exploit the understandable difficulties in repairing the country's deeply disorganized economic mechanism, aggravated by the lack of raw and semifinished materials. In some places they are distributing leaflets and daubing walls with antisocialist slogans.

In this connection TRYBUNA LUDU notes that the number and impact of these actions is more than modest. If the provocations are getting publicity, it is above all thanks to the Western radio stations conducting shameless anti-Polish propaganda. On the other hand, experience teaches one not to scorn one's opponent. Although defeated and weak, he still exists. He will try to do everything to strengthen his ranks, the newspaper notes.

New facts are being revealed confirming the grave danger which threatened socialist Poland. The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI recently published an item on the preparation of a counter-revolutionary putsch by the Confederation for an Independent Poland. Its most important element was to have been civil war. Four options had been worked out by overthrowing people's power. Here the Confederation for an Independent Poland was operating in close coordination with extremists from Solidarity. The start of the counterrevolutionary putsch was scheduled for 17 December 1981....

What they have experienced is forcing people to think, compare and analyze. Even the enemies of the people's system cannot deny that during the years of its existence socialist Poland has achieved great successes in all spheres of life. The destiny of millions of people is linked with these successes. That is why the absolute majority of Polish working people see their motherland's future only on a socialist path.

"It is not socialism but the lack of socialism which brought dissillusionment to Poland," W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said in the Polish Sejm. TRYBUNA LUDU asked its readers to express their views on this subject, publishing the replies it received under the general heading "Socialism Is Justice." Here are extracts from a few letters:

M. Szumiewski, a worker at the Gdansk shipyard: "When you think about it all thoroughly it becomes clear that it is not the Marxist concept of building a socialist society which is to blame but, on the contrary, the violation of its basic principles. I believe that we must return to unfailing observance of these principles and consolidation of the leading role of the working class."

Z. Janicka, an agronomist from Wroclaw voivodship: "Not only in the West but sometimes in our country people try to say that what happened in our country was the result of the introduction of socialist socioeconomic relationships, yet this is not true. It is in fact because we deviated from these relationships. For instance, a great deal has been said about the consolidation of the alliance between workers and peasants and the elimination of differences between the city and the countryside. But in practice, as we known, our countryside has been neglected...."

A. Kpecki, a joiner from the city of Nowy Sacz: "The rectification of errors is a heavy load on us all, but we shall not leave the socialist path."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON POLISH MILITIA's WORK

PM111143 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 9

[Special correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko report: "Warsaw: Six Weeks of Work and Order; the Enemies Are Crawling Underground"]

[Text] Warsaw -- "Documents, Please!"

A patrol stopped our embassy car with its diplomatic license plate. Two soldiers with submachineguns stood at the crossroads. A third, a militia sergeant, bent toward the front window of our Volga. A calm, courteous voice, open face and attentive gaze.

Our driver, a Pole, held out his pass. The sergeant checked the document with inscrutable professional precision, without haste or red tape. Looking at my watch, I noted to myself that it had taken five seconds. Subsequently, out of interest, I would make a note of the time and on each occasion the checking of our pass took 5-6 seconds, no more.

"And the gentlemen?" the sergeant looked inquiringly through the open window at me and Vladimir Sokolenko from the Soviet Embassy press section.

"They are from the Embassy, too," there was a scarcely perceptible note of impatience in the driver's voice.

But the patrol knew its job: In the first days after 13 December the leaders of the counter-revolution tried to hide in Western diplomatic cars.

"Please, gentlemen," without altering his tone, just as courteously, calmly and firmly, the sergeant looked at us expectantly.

We presented our documents. The sergeant checked the photographs against the originals and gave a salute. We could proceed.

That is the first pleasant thing to stike you in Warsaw today. The precise, calm rhythm of traffic on the streets of a city under martial law. Here, too, credit goes primarily to the militia and the army. They have not only managed to ensure public safety and rapidly introduce order onthe city streets. No less important, they are doing this firmly but tactfully, displaying restraint and a sense of civic responsibility.

The joint patrols at crossroads and at state and industrial establishments stand guard round the clock. This is tough work, 9 hours in the cold and frost and slush. True, there are 2 30-minute breaks, but you still feel like warming youself, particularly against the wind in the dank, raw frost. Neat piles of coal stand at the sites of permanent posts and braziers burn nearby.

People rushing by look at the soldiers and militiamen. Frequently civilians, particularly those of the older generation, try somehow to show their consideration and concern and bring vacuum bottles with hot coffee or tea or offer the patrol members home-baked cookies.

I noted from my talks with Poles that many now want to express their consideration and respect for their militia, which they were not always able to do during the months of unbridled rampaging by the hooligans and extremists from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. People still have vivid recollections of the psychological and sometimes physical terror to which militia workers, members of their families, their relatives and friends, and even those who simply treated them well were subjected.

I talked with a group of militia men at the city commandant's post.

Lieutenant Marian Zajac. He is 41 years old and has worked in the militia for 16 years. He tells me:

"The extremists from Solidarity persecuted the militia shamelessly. We were called 'Red spiders' in leaflets, militiamen were depicted in fascist uniform, and obscene graffiti were written on our houses and at streetcar stops. The Solidarity leaders prohibited the city laundries from taking in the washing brought by our wives. At their instigation, in the schools, when textbooks and exercise books were handed out, the children of militiamen were struck from the general lists and they were taunted in other ways. At work people were forbidden to talk with our wives and crosses were put on the doors of the houses and apartments where we or our elderly parents lived. Your hour has come, they said...."

I asked how the militia received the order on the imposition of martial law and how the population reacted in the first days after 13 December.

The highest-ranking of the men, 40-year-old, Militia Captain Konstanty Machnowski:

"My first feeling after the order had been read out was one of relief, the thought that anarchy would finally end. Like my comrades I realized that the entire period since August 1980 had been a time of purposeful disruption of the country's economic life and the undermining of social morality and the authority of the party and state power. It is hard to call it a feeling of joy, but after 13 December it was as though a safety valve had been opened. A sense of relief and hope appeared for the first time."

The 39-year old Chorazy Edward Novak:

"On Saturday 12 December, the day before the order, my subunit was conducting the 'Circle-3' operation against criminals. We arrested many speculators, uncovered their hiding places and were convinced yet again that there was collusion between this rabble and the counterrevolution. When, at 2300 hours, the order was read out at a general parade and each man received his operational mission, there was a mixed feeling of anxiety for our children and wives and a sense of relief...."

How did people react?

Chorazy Edward Novak:

"On the morning of the 13th I was ordered to ensure order at Solidarity's Mozowsze residence at Number 16 Mokotowska Street, where the extremists' headquarters were located. As it happened, many people were on their way to church on Zbawiciela Square. A crowd gathered. A group of young holligans shouted insults at us and tried to incite the crowd to rebellion. But they were not supported."

Sgt Roman Zubrowski, 37 years old, 13 years in the militia:

"On 13 December, while I was standing at my post, citizens came up to me and said: 'At last! It's a pity it wasn't done earlier.'"

Captain Machnowski:

"On the morning of the 13th I was at the command post and saw people coming there to express thanks to us. They included the local doctor, who offered us his help if we needed it."

In my talks with representatives of the order-keeping organs I frequently heard: "We must not flatter ourselves. The counterrevolutionary forces have been paralyzed but not wiped out. Some people have gone underground and are waiting for the martial law measures to be eased under Western pressure so that they can coordinate with each other and regroup. Vigilance is the order of the day...."

From Number 2 Nowolipie Street, where the civil militia command post is located, we drive off in a Polonez patrol car with Captain Zawadzki and the driver, Sgt Marek Torecki. I ask them to stop at the intersection of Krolewska and Marszalkowska Streets. Here two soldiers are on patrol duty under the command of Sgt Vladislaw Stempkowski.

"Our mission," the sergeant reports, "is to ensure control over traffic along Krolewska Street. Only buses and passenger vehicles with passes are allowed through, since the general headquarters is located in this region."

Sergeant Stempkowski says:

"We check passes and the contents of the trunks. There have been cases of the illegal transportation of gasoline (it is issued only by permission) and leaflets of counter-revolutionary content. Communications are a weak spot for hostile elements. The owners of private cars are not given gasoline without special permission. So many vehicles are laid up. In the first days after 13 December hostile elements tried to use some private cabs as their messengers. In Warsaw there are 6,000 private cabs to 1,500 state-owned ones."

Assessing the measures which have been carried out and the present moment, Maj Gen Jerzy Czlek, commander of the Warsaw militia, notes in a talk with us:

"The actions of the counterrevolution's leading centers had already been paralyzed on the night of 12-13 December. Over 400 people had been interned in the capital and numerous warning talks had been conducted. The antisocialist forces, propaganda activity had been halted. The cutting of telephone communications, monitoring of private correspondence and the control and restrictions on movement sharply restricted communications between the various counterrevolutionary centers. The guard on radio and television establishments was stepped up. All these measures were carried out, as a rule, without using force. The extremist forces' attempts to organize strikes at several enterprises, including Ursus, Hut Warszawa, the FSO motor vehicle plant, the K. Swierczewski plant and the Polkokor were thwarted."

The enemy has not capitulated. He is making himself felt. Inscriptions and leaflets of antisocialist content appear now here, now there. There are attempts to revive speculation, especially on the threshold of the price increase scheduled for 1 February. Incidentally, the counterrevolution, both internal and external, and primarily Western propaganda, is seeking to exploit this essential measure to stoke antigovernment feelings.

One of the most important tasks now is the struggle against the clandestine underground. There are reports that organizational restructuring and the establishment of work under illegal conditions are underway there.

"The militia and security service, together with the Polish Army soldiers, are on guard. Secret hoards belinging to speculators have been discovered and food and goods worth many million zloty have been confiscated. In the first 6 weeks 46 provocateurs calling for strikes and 14 compilers and distributors or leaflets were uncovered. The struggle is continuing," General Czlek says:

"Rozmowa Kontolowana" ("this conversation is being monitored"). The words come from the telephone receiver whenever you dial a number. Well, a frank and harsh fact. We are under martial law. Let everyone, and above all the enemy, know that they are under observation.

As we were walking down the corridors of the Warsaw command post I noticed militia employees carrying packages.

"They have been sent as gifts to us by our Bulgarian friends," Lt Col Jerzy Araznik, who was accompanying us, said. He invited is into his office and produced a little dark blue plastic house: "This was a new year surprise for our children. The Moscow children sent these houses containing candy and chocolate for the New Year to Warsaw's small inhabitants."

We said goodbye. Lt Marian Zajac rose, and, straightening his tunic, said:

"We want to convey sincere thanks from our wives and children for the consideration and gifts and to say thank you to all Soviet people for their fraternal support and aid at this time of difficulty for our country...."

BRIEFS

SFRY SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT — Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet foreign-trade organization Sudoimport signed contracts worth more than 500 million dollars with its traditional Yugoslav partners: the Split, Tret Mai and Titpvp Brodogradiliste shipyards. 15 tankers with a dead-weight of 16,400 tons each and also 3 crane ships with the hoisting capacity of 100 tons each are to be delivered in accordance with the contracts within 1984-1985. Besides, the two sides signed a protocol on delivery of 10 passenger ships. [Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 20 Feb 82 LD]

L'UNITA REPORTS ZAGLADIN'S PAESE SERA INTERVIEW

PM111655 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Unattributed report on CPSU Central Committee International Section First Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin 8 February interview with Rome PAESE SERA: "Statements by CPSU Representation"]

[Text] Rome -- Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU International Section, has granted a lengthy interview in Paris to PAESE SERA, which published it yesterday, in which he examines the public discussion between his party and the PCI. We report in full the parts of greatest interest, in accordance with the commitment to inform which we have adopted since PRAVDA's attack.

Zagladin's first remark is to deny that there has been any "condemnation" from the CPSU: It was a right to discussion that was exercised. "You say," he adds, "the we went too far. But we have been told that everything that our people do is hostile to socialism or futile." The interviewer objects that the PCI did not express this opinion at all, to which the Soviet replies: "Yes, as far as we are concerned, that is the meaning of what the PCI said -- that we are in an 'impasse,' that the revolutionary impetus is lost and that everything now depends on your revolution in the West." Essentially, the PCI's stance "is entirely hostile to ours..., and I am stunned to see that it is NATO officers, the Americans and the enemies of socialism that are conducting propaganda for the PCI."

Next Zagladin evades the objection that the Italian Communists' documents have been criticized but not published in the USSR, adding that since many major issues have been raised "it will be necessary to examine them from both a theoretical and a political viewpoint. And we shall do so."

But is there or is there not a center that claims the right to establish what is good and what is not? Zagladin replies: "We all agree that there is no longer any center and that there can be none. Every party is free to reach the decisions that it considers fit [determinarsi come ritiene]. But when the PCI places the entire socialist system before its tribunal, we at least have the right of reply." He adds: "We have never questioned the PCI's right to choose its own national path to socialism. But what the PCI is saying is something else. It is telling us that we have chosen an erroneous path." In any case, he adds, "nobody is telling you to choose our path."

Next Zagladin denies that the USSR intends to set itself up as a "model," but nevertheless provides the following criterion of assessment: There are principles whereby socialism distinguishes itself from capitalism, and differences can only concern "the practical implementation of these principles from one country to another." Similarly, there is no diference of opinion regarding the issue of democracy: "Democracy is a necessary quality of socialism. The difference lies in how democracy is conceived in our country and yours."

Next the interview broaches events in Poland. There are three principal statements in this regard: "Poland is not only an example of the party's serious errors, it is also an example of how imperialism can profit from these errors"; the Polish United Workers Party worked for 15 months on a political agreement, then "acted to prevent civil war"; the martial law decision was taken by the party, not the army. Next Zagladin defends all the military interventions since 1956, stating in conclusion that "in the future there will be no more outside military interventions." In any case, precisely because socialism is experiencing serious difficulties, "people should refrain from issuing sharp verdicts on those trying to defend their socialism, even by force of arms."

The next topic is the conception of the present world political conflict.

It is true, Zagladin says, that the world cannot be cut in two, into the goodies and the baddies; nevertheless we are witnessing the "general trend of transition from capitalism to socialism. But there are two conceptions of the struggle for socialism. Ours is that there is a struggle between the socialist forces and the forces opposed to socialism. There are not two geometrically delimited camps, but the embodiment of these two forces -- the two poles, if you prefer -- are on the one hand the imperialist countries, and on the other, the socialist countries. Take note: They are not the blocs; they are two systems whose struggle constitutes the linchpin of world development. It seems to me that the PCI's analysis lacks this class foundation: It is a body without a skeleton."

Zagladin later returns to the verdict on the Italian path, observing that "there must be a struggle and a popular mobilization. With a purely electoralist conception, other ends are achieved and you end up lecturing everyone, including us and the Poles."

Next the Soviet leader stresses the purely anti-NATO character of the pacifist movements in Europe, adding: "In any case I emphasize that on this issue of peace a fundamental convergence exists between us and the Italians." With regard to internationalism and whether or not Soviet interests coincide with those of parties and movements throughout the world, he said: "It is true that the majority of your interests coincide with ours, as the majority of our interests coincide with yours. We have discussed peace, but there are other fundamental points on which our interests are shared."

So can there be no divergences among communist parties. His reply was: "Relations among communist parties, which must equal-based and not relations of subordination, can encounter difficulties and crises precisely because of the existence of divergent national interests. There are still the fundamental interests that unite us."

Last, a statement about dialogue: "I believe that we must hold discussions together.... Nobody is being condemned. We have examined our program of meetings for 1982 and we will certainly hold discussions with the Italian comrades. Some real questions have been put to us: and we will reply. Is dialogue not one of the rules of democracy?"

PRAVDA REPORTS 5 FEB PCF CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

PM101607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents B. Kotov, Yu. Kharlanov, Q. Shirokov dispatch: "The Voice of Working France"]

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb -- The 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress is continuing its work at the Palais de Sport in the Paris suburb of Saint-Quen. The political discussion has begun at the congress following the PCF Central Committee report delivered by PCF Secretary General G. Marchais.

A succession of speakers, sent to the congress from all the departments of the country and representing the Communists of working France, stepped up the congress rostrum. Their speeches were imbued with one main idea: Under the new conditions following the leftist forces' electoral victory, the Communist Party's role and significance in solving the problems facing the country have increased even further and the tasks facing French Communists have not become any less complex.

H. Malberg, secretary of the Paris PCF Federation, devoted his speech to problems of communists' political work. The speaker said that the French bourgeoisie has its own strategy. It is waging an organized struggle against the changes taking place in the country, changes which meet the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.

The party's task, he noted, is to strive to ensure that the desire to implement these changes is backed up by increasingly broad mass actions.

G. Jacquin, delegate from the Ain Department PCF Federation, R. Navarro, representative of the Oise Department's communists, and a number of other participants in the discussion spoke from the congress rostrum about the worsening of the class struggle in present-day France and the complex political atmosphere in which communists have to operate.

J. Chevallier, delegate from the Lyon working suburb of Venissieux, remarked in his speech on the imperative need to intensify party work among young working people. Using specific examples he drew a gloomy picture of the life of the young unemployed whose numbers, both in the Rhone Department and throughout the country, have reached an extremely alarming scale.

P. Herzog, PCF Politburo member and a prominent French activist, devoted his speech to problems of the reforms which the new French Government is conducting in the economic and social spheres. He drew attention to the fact that big capital and the bourgeois opposition parties are trying by every means to delay and sabotage the implementation of the measures taken by the government and the National Assembly. And these attempts are not restricted simply to tactics of parliamentary sabotage.

The "flight of capital" and the drop in the level of capital investments in the productive sectors of the economy attest that the large monopolies have by no means laid down their arms. The speaker quoted the figure that French capital investments abroad have increased by 50 percent in the past year. This means that financial resources do exist in France and all that is needed is to have them used to develop the counry's economy and, consequently to reduce unemployment.

P. Herzog paid special attention to the question of the nationalization of a number of industrial monopolies and banks. The communists' task is to prevent nationalization being reduced merely to a transfer of those companies' share capital to the state's hands. The implementation of nationalization must lead to a growth of production and must be accompanied by an increase in the number of jobs and a broadening of trade union rights at enterprises.

The speakers were sharply critical of those people in France, and primarily the leaders of reformist trade unions, who are calling for a "breathing space" in carrying out the policy of reforms. The task of the communists -- the working masses' vanguard -- is to strive to ensure that the promises contained in President F. Mitterrand's election program are implemented speedily and fully.

D. Pellegrin, delegate from the Bouches-du-Rhone Department PCF Federation, devoted her speech to southern France's agricultural problems. She works on the land herself. Using convincing examples D. Pellegrin showed the harmful consequences to which the Common Market's agrarian policy is leading France. Peasants' incomes have fallen for 7 successive years. Fruit and vegetable growers are often forced to sell their produce at less than cost while wholesalers and other middlemen are inflating retail prices in the country's cities. She demanded that measures be taken to defend French peasants' interests.

The auditorium greeted with applause the appearance on the rostrum of C. Fiterman, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee and minister of state for transport, who described to the congress delegates the activity of communists in government.

We feel at home at the Council of Ministers table carrying out our work there with full gravity and a sense of responsibility, he said. Communists are creators. They want to transform society and oppose the forces of the old system which would like to exist forever. We combat all injustice and strive to destroy all the "bastilles," as it were, still standing. It is the true vocation of communists to build, to lead by creative deeds and to govern.

In saying this, the speaker noted, I am not losing sight of the specific conditions under which the new government was created and is working. We are encountering many difficulties inherited from the policy pursued for many years by rightist governments. Considerable forces still exist in the country which oppose by every means the implementation of the course aimed at changing society. The speaker assured the congress delegates that the communist ministers will make every effort to carry out the planned transformations.

On behalf of the PCF leadership, the congress delegates and all French Communists, M. Gremetz, member of the PCF Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, greeted the representatives of the fraternal communist and workers parties and of the world's progressive and national liberation movements who are attending the congress. The congress delegates stood and tumultuous applause broke out in the hall when he named the representatives of the fraternal parties from the USSR, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and other socialist states.

This is the first time, M. Gremetz said, that such a large number of delegations from the fraternal parties has been present at our congress. French Communists attach great significance to the broadening of cooperation and the strengthening of joint actions with all revolutionary forces of the world in the struggle for disarmament, peace and a new international order. Our solidarity is based on the fact that we have a single common enemy -- imperialism and its policy of oppression, exploitation and suppression of the peoples. We are struggling for a common cause -- social progress, democracy, peace, national independence and socialism -- and the most valuable contribution which we French Communists can make to the common cause of international solidarity and to the common struggle of the peoples is to struggle effectively for socialism in France.

The congress is continuing its work.

HAIG VISITS SPAIN, PORTUGAL FOR MILITARY REASONS

LD111506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] Attention of news agencies has been drawn to the visit by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Spain and Portugal.

Analyzing the reports on the visit, one reaches the conclusion that the aim of Haig's journey is to bind Spain and Portugal still more tightly to the militarist course of the U.S. administration. Therefore, Haig at the talks in Madrid, did not conceal that the United States is striving to build its relations with Spain on the basis of military cooperation in order to strengthen its military positions in West Europe.

It was more or less the same approach that lay at the basis of his talks in Lisbon. There he tried to achieve an activization of the role of Portugal in NATO and the expansion of U.S. military presence on Portuguese territory. In particular a great deal of attention was paid to U.S. plans to modernize the Lajes military base in the Azores. This base, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, has several times served as a transshipment point for transferring military equipment and U.S. troops to the Near East region. One need only recall the 1973 war between Israel and the Arab states. Now the leaders of the interventionist so-called Rapid Deployment Forces are looking closely at the Azores.

U.S. ASSAILS DANISH PREMIER FOR CRITICISM

LD111724 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 11 Feb 82

["Mentors From Washington" -- TASS headline: by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. State Department has resorted to a crude attack against Denmark's Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen for expressing his opinions on a number of international issues which did not appear palatable to Washington. At a meeting with newsmen yesterday, a U.S. State Department spokesman chose to tactlessly lecture the prime minister of a sovereign state, describing a public statement by Anker Jorgensen as "unfortunate" and "surprising" to Washington.

So what is it that the prime minister of Denmark has done to irritate the U.S. administration and to earn its disapproval?

Appearing on national television, the Danish prime minister commented on the inadmissibility of double standards resorted to in their policy by the U.S. leaders, including President Reagan and State Secretary Haig. In this connection, the head of the Danish Government stressed that the present U.S. policy is unacceptable for a number of European states, including Denmark.

If one is to speak about human rights violations, the Danish prime minister said, it is necessary to point to Turkey and El Salvador where these rights are being trampled underfoot. Anker Jorgensen described the policy pursued by Reagan and Haig as not inspiring confidence.

So what? This is quite a justified opinion, and there is nothing "criminal" about that opinion. On the other hand, Washington's attack against the Danish prime minister is precisely a case of open interference in the internal affairs of another state, an attempt to exert pressure on the Government of Denmark. This is an example of a great-power arrogance and a self-arrogated claim to lecture governments what and when they ought to speak or do.

Back in the past, Washington made similar attempts with respect to Italy and France, when high-ranking U.S. emissaries, in the form of ultimatums, demanded that communists be excluded from the governments of these countries.

Commenting on the statements of Anker Jorgensen, the Danish newspaper LAND OG FOLK stresses in today's editorial article that they constitute a recognition of the general mood of the broad circles of the Danish.

As we see, the Danish prime minister clearly did not need Washington's permission to express his opinion.

SCHMIDT SCORED FOR STANCE ON POLAND, NATO

PM111515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Vote of Confidence"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 Feb -- In the Bundestag today FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt issued a government and foreign policy. In connection with the country's grave economic position, the growth of inflation and the economic recession, as well as the acute contradictions within the ruling coalition of the Social Democratic Party of German [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP], the head of the West German Government put before Parliament the question of confidence in his cabinet. The chancellor substantiated the need for this step with reference to the fact that the government's policies -- both foreign and domestic -- have recently been seriously criticized at home and abroad.

In this connection H. Schmidt very definitely advocated continuing the FRG's "Ostpolitick" begun in the early seventies, and further East-West dialogue and cooperation.

At the same time, the chancellor set forth his well-known unobjective stand on the events in Poland and campaigned for the implementation of NATO's nuclear missile decisions, justifying them with reference to the notorious "Soviet military threat."

The government program is eliciting sharp and demagogic attacks not only from the opposition bloc of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. Serious criticism of the government is also issuing from the ranks of both ruling parties -- the SPD and the FDP. They emphasize that the measures being proposed by the government are incapable of resolving the country's chief economic problems.

Political observers associate the raising of the confidence issue in the Bundestag with the clear desire of the West German Cabinet and its head to commit the coalition to unquestioning support for the government economic program.

By a majority of votes of deputies of the parties of the government coalition (269 to 226) the FRG Bundestag passed a vote of confidence in the cabinet of H. Schmidt and H.-D. Genscher.

NATO MEMBERSHIP BRINGING DISASTER TO TURKEY

LD120214 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] As is known, nuclear weapons are stored on NATO and U.S. bases in Turkey. It is not a coincidence that the Turkish press has likened this [words indistinct] to a magnet that will attract enemy weapons.

Now that the deployment of U.S. chemical weapons in the territories of allied countries is a matter which is under discussion, is there any guarantee that these weapons will not be deployed in Turkey? Such plans and actions of U.S. imperialism seriously threaten the security of the Turkish people.

This problem also has an economic aspect. Sometime ago CUMHURIYET wrote that Turkey was facing a crisis never faced before in its history. Really, inflation (?has increased by 48 percent). Just in the first 6 weeks of this year there has been a 10-48 percent increase in the prices of foods such as rice, beans, flour, milk, meat and cheese. Capital is not in sufficient. Many industrial enterprises work with 50 percent output. The trade balance deficit increases.

Despite its great economic problems, the United States and NATO are increasingly dragging Turkey into militarization. In the meantime, ths so-called U.S. aid is a matter of discussion. But, since the aid is used for political purposes, it cannot help solve the problems of the country. Turkey, under NATO oppression, has to increase its military expenditure. The foreign debts of the country [words indistinct].

Turkey, a member of NATO, has been put into a tragic situation by the United States which has been repeatedly praising this country. NATO ringleaders, in order to impose the role of outpost on Tuekey which is near the borders of Middle Eastern and socialist countries, push the country into arming, thus burdening millions of Turkish citizens with unproductive expenditures. Thus it is no surprise that there is an increase in the number of the people who understand the great disasters Turkey's 30-year participation in NATO has brought to this country and will bring in the future.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH AUSTRIA

Broadcasting Agreement

LD111950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A long-term agreement on cooperation in the sphere of radio broadcasting between the Soviet Union and Austria was signed in Vienna today. The agreement provides for the exchange of direct relays and special radio programs about key events in the lives of the Soviet and Austrian peoples and the exchange of recordings of musical work. On the Soviet side the agreement was signed by Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and on the Austrian side by Bacher, director general of Austrian Radio and Television.

Cultural, Technical Cooperation

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Feb, TASS -- TASS correspondent Volnukhin reports: An intergovernment Soviet-Austrian programme of cultural and scientific cooperation for the next two years was signed in Vienna today. It includes concrete measures to promote wider cooperation between the two countries in the field of culture, arts, radio, television, science, education, social security, book publishing, sports and tourism. It provides, for example, exchange of tours by Soviet and Austrian theatres, exhibitions, film exchanges and the like. In the field of science and education the two countries undertake to promote further development of ties between their academies of sciences, higher educational establishments, more extensive exchange of scientific and technological data and joint research.

On behalf of the Soviet Government the programme was signed by Mikhail Yefremov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Austria, and on behalf of Austria's Federal Government by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

In his speech Willibald Pahr noted the great importance of the programme for the further development of relations of trust and mutual understanding between the two countries. The programme, he stressed, makes it possible to continue dialogue which is crucial in the present-day international situation. There can be no peaceful co-existence or cooperation without such dialogue.

The minister said this also applied to the meeting of member countries of the European conference currently held in Madrid. He said considerable progress had been made there in numerous fields, and added that it would be deplorable if the positive fruit of this work were ruined. As for Austria, it wants dialogue and looks for it. It is in Austria's interests to continue the cause of the European conference in Helsinki, Willibald Pahr stressed.

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party highly appreciate the nature of Austrian-Soviet relations, Mikhail Yefremov said in his speech of reply. The impressive cultural and scientific cooperation programme signed today is an important inter-state document which will contribute to further development of these relations and fully corresponds to the Final Act of Helsinki.

IRANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN TEHRAN

LD112244 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, 11 Feb, TASS -- Iran observes the third anniversary of its revolution today. A military parade was held in Tehran this morning participated in by all the armed services and "Guards of the Islamic Revolution." The parade was attended by members of the Iranian leadership and by foreign guests.

Iran's leader Ayatollah Khomeyni issued an appeal to the people to mark the occasion, which specifically condemned the subversive activities of American imperialism against the Iranian revolution.

The authorities have taken reinforced security precautions because of persisting tension in the capital.

USSR Delegation To Attend

LD111312 Vilnius in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the organizing committee, the Soviet Union's Muslim delegation is to participate in the festivities of the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution to be held in Tehran. The delegation will consist of representatives of the Soviet Union's various Muslim communities. It will be headed by the head of the trans-Caucasian Muslims, Shaykh Ul-Islam Allashukur Pashayev-Zade Dimat-Ogly.

Soviet Press Commentary

LD111223 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- "The downfall of the shah, the detested American puppet, did not mean in the least that its transatlantic masters would just renounce Iran", says the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA (SOCIALIST INDUSTRY) in a commentary on the third anniversary of the anti-shah revolution in Iran. "Throughout the last three years Washington has been actively trying by any means to return to Iran, which for more than a quarter of a century was a major place d'armes of American imperialism in the Middle East and its principal oil reservoir."

"Foreign and domestic reaction constantly exerts efforts, exploiting national and religious enmity, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and using other perfidious methods, to disunite and set at loggerheads those who jointly had fought against the shah and American domination, to achieve changes in the nature of the very revolution, which in the main was anti-imperialist notwithstanding all its complexities and contradictions," the newspaper emphasized.

The newspaper says that many political observers also explain the sudden flare-up of the military conflict between Iraq and Iran by the activities of the American special services. Both countries sustained large losses. Thousands of people have perished and considerable material values have been destroyed, including also a number of major oil fields. There are data showing that Beijing's special services have also stepped up their backstage activities in Iran."

"Our country," the commentary says, "has shown understanding for the revolutionary events in Iran, has expressed its desire to develop and strengthen goodneighborly relations. The USSR has responded to Iran's request to enable it to effect transit carriage."

The Iranian people are exploring their way to freedom and prosperity. This way is intricate and difficult. The sincere friends of the new Iran wish it success in independent development."

IRANIAN ENERGY MINISTER VISITS TADZHIKISTAN

LD121118 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Dushanbe, 12 Feb, TASS -- An Iranian delegation headed by Iran's Minister of Power Hasan Ghafuri-Fard today paid a visit to the Council of Ministers of Tadzhikistan. The guests were familiarised with the achievements of working people in all fields of life. The delegation went to the Nurek hydropower station and made a sightseeing tour of Dushanbe. A luncheon in honour of the guests was held by the Government of Tadzhikistan. The delegation has left Dushanbe for Tashkent.

WEINBERGER TOUR TERMED COVERUP FOR OLD STRATEGY

LD120014 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- TASS observer Yuriy Trushin writes:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is making a tour of Middle East countries. He has visited Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan. It follows from American press reports that the Pentagon chief has had talks there about expanding political and military cooperation and, more specifically, about creating strongholds and military bases in these countries to be used by American Rapid Deployment Forces.

American propaganda portrays Weinberger's tour nearly as the first move in the new U.S. Middle East strategy allegedly based on a balanced approach to both Israel and the Arab states.

No special analysis is needed to find that the allegation is false. According to admissions made by the American press, he was not given an enthusiastic welcome, despite the fact that in Riyadh, Muscat and Amman the U.S. defence secretary reiterated old tales about the Soviet Union's sinister schemes in the Middle East and piled up terrifying warnings against a "Soviet threat" to Arab oil while offering American assistance to defend it.

The half-hearted stance of the Arab countries is not surprising as they are quite aware of the fact that the main threat to them is posed by Israel and that the United States is trying to safeguard its military superiority over the Arabs. The latter fact has repeatedly been acknowledged by both U.S. President Reagan and Weinberger himself. The attempts of the American administration and propaganda (?services) to disguise their current flirting with Arab countries as a "new" U.S. attitude are obviously at variance with reality.

There is no novelty in plans to knock together a new anti-Soviet bloc of Arab countries in the Middle East. In the past, the idea has been a source of numerous misfortunes, conflicts and internal calamities in the region. It has nothing to do with strengthening the Arab countries' defence and security or Middle East peace. On the contrary, the United States' present Middle East strategy is after the hegemonistic goals of American imperialism -- to reinforce American military presence in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf at any cost.

Washington's hypocrisy and lies about a "balanced" U.S. policy towards Arab countries are exposed by irrefutable facts. According to NBC data, for example, American arms supplies to Israel will be increased this year. The United States has already stated its preparedness to boost its annual aid to Tel Aviv from 1.4 to 1.9 billion dollars. Israel has additionally ordered 3 billion dollars' worth of armaments from Washington.

It is no wonder in this climate that even Egypt -- a U.S. partner in the Camp David deal -- has complained of the unbalanced character of its relations with the United States. President Mubarak said his country had to order fighter bombers from France.

The public of Arab countries can see that the "balanced" U.S. approach to Arab countries demonstrated by the U.S. defence secretary during his Middle East tour, is only a cover-up for the old strategy of (?submission) pursued by American imperialsim. Its main objective is to prepare the ground for virtual occupation by the United States of strategic Middle East and Gulf areas which are rich in oil and raw materials.

PAPER VIEWS MUBARAK POLICIES, U.S. 'PRESSURE'

LD120950 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- Four months have already passed since As-Sadat's assassination, and the tracts of the new style of governing the country, first [word indistinct] discernible, have become more visible. This relates primarily to the economy and domestic policies, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA points out today.

The newspaper writes in its article "Egypt: After As-Sadat's Death" that Husni Mubarak, on coming to power, declared that he would continue the infitah (open-door) policy but would also curb attempts to capitalise on the unrestricted import of consumer goods. He urged to concentrate efforts on developing production branches of the economy and strengthening the state sector which remains the backbone of the Egyptian industry and chief source of financing development projects. The new leadership also expressed readiness to fight corruption, wastefulness, red tape and other abuses.

"Egypt's mass media also changed. Gone are the [words indistinct] As-Sadat regime's 'accomplishments and successes' has given way to criticism."

As-Sadat's legacy still makes itself felt in Cairo, the Soviet newspaper points out. His policy of capitulation before the Zionist aggressor and betrayal of the just struggle of the Palestinian people, the policy of rabid anti-Sovietism placed Egypt in isolation in the Arab world and in complete dependence on American imperialism.

The United States accounts for more than a third of the country's foreign debt which has exceeded 18 billion dollars. American subsidies and loans to Egypt in payment of the separate peace with Israel surpass a billion dollars a year. A large-scale expensive programme of rearming the Egyptian Army with American military hardware has been launched.

"Egypt is facing complicated socio-economic and political problems, accumulated over years," KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes. "Their solution is inseparably linked with its course in the international arena, for foreign policy of any state not only reflects its internal policy, but is ultimately subordinated to the solution of its basic tasks." "That is why Washington is seeking to hinder changes in Egypt, is intensifying pressure on that country," the newspaper concludes.

U.S. REFUSES TO ALLOW UN SEMINAR ON PALESTINE

LD120956 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 12 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. Government has not allowed the United Nations Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to hold its seminar in Chicago as was originally planned. The unfriendly action by the American authorities with regard to the international organisation was reported at the committee's session at the U.N. Headquarters. Washington's decision showed once again the anti-Arab position of the U.S. administration which is seeking to block the international efforts to resolve the Middle East problem and implement the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, opening the committee's session, stressed that overcoming the Middle East crisis remains one of the major tasks of the community of nations. The U.N. General Assembly clearly declared, he recalled, that a just, firm and comprehensive settlement of the problem should fully take into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

U.S. STATEMENT ON SYRIA 'DECEPTIVE, INSTIGATORY'

LD112008 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus 11 Feb, TASS -- An official Syrian spokesman published a statement here concerning the situation in the town of Hamah.

A U.S. State Department spokesman, the statement says, has made deceptive remarks with regard to the internal situation in Syria. This instigatory action of Washington is an act of open interference in Syria's internal affairs. It confirms again that there is a connection between the United States and anti-national elements in Syria -- the corrupt gang of "Moslem Brotherhood" committing crimes in the country.

Let the U.S. administration know that the situation in Syria is stable. Its people and the armed forces are united, and the country is ready to oppose any schemes of American imperialism, the statement says.

What took place in the Syrian town of Hamah was nothing other than an operation to unearth weapons and hide-outs belonging to the "Moslem Brotherhood" gang. Security forces and party functionaries aided by citizens have succeeded in confiscating hundreds of pieces of arms in arresting a number of criminals hiding from justice.

The publication of inventions and instigatory reports by the American administration is an attempt to divert public attention away from the great political defeat the United States has suffered at the emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly, which resulted from American support for Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights.

The new provocative action of the United States, the statement stresses, cannot affect the patriotic position of Syria which opposes all anti-Arab plans of imperialism and Zionism and their agents in the region.

IZVESTIYA OBSERVER VIEWS MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

PM101521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "The Near East, Undercurrents"]

[Text] Through the endeavors of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists, the Near East has been turned into an explosive region. Both the United States and Israel are constantly adding fuel to the smoldering coals of the Near East crisis. This purpose is served by "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, the large-scale Bright Star maneuvers by all categories of troops, and the planned deployment of multinational forces, mainly American, on the Sinai Peninsula. All this gives physical expression to the plans for a permanent U.S. "military presence" in the Near East and Persian Gulf region. To this must be added Israel's intensified and extensive preparations for a new and even deeper incursion into Lebanon for the purpose of dealing a blow to its progressive patriotic forces and Palestinian resistance detachments. Finally, there is the act of brigandage represented by Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria and were occupied in 1967.

All this is the result of the Camp David agreements. In short, the implementation of the hegemonist U.S. course in this region is largely dependent on Israel's aggressive potential and on disuniting the Arab world in order to prevent it from presenting a united, cohesive front against the imperialists and Zionists at the decisive moment. Warning of this, in particular, was given by the adjournment of the Arab countries' summit conference which assembled in the Moroccan city of Fes at the end of November. However, as the development of events in the Near East shows, all this is temporary and transient and gives neither the United States nor Israel any hopes for the future. Even in the United States it is beginning to be admitted increasingly loudly that Camp David has reached a deadlock. Even so respectable a magazine as BUSINESS WEEK writes about "feeble hopes of reviving Camp David."

A front of struggle has taken shape and continues to exist in the Near East. On one side you have the United States and Israel, with the Arab world on the other side. But if you look more closely at the Near East situation, then apart from the two sides you have problems and various conflicting interests within each, which obviously, to some extent, affects the overall situation in the Near East arena.

For the United States the Near East is an area of "special U.S. interests." Israel was and remains the most loyal U.S. ally, an ally in imperialist brigandage. It enjoys full U.S. backing, most importantly in the sphere of deliveries of up-to-date, by no means defensive arms.

The position of the warring sides in the Near East was undoubtedly affected by Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab community and its transformation, under As-Sadat, into an auxiliary force of the imperialists who are seeking to establish hegemony throughout the Arab East, including the Persian Gulf region.

However, as the anti-Arab nature of the Camp David conspiracy was exposed and As-Sadat's Egypt became a U.S. puppet, Egypt lost its value as a decoy duck to lure other Arab countries into the Camp David orbit: Egypt became totally isolated and nearly all the Arab countries, even the "moderates" (as Washington calls them), in some degree or other opposed the Camp David agreements. It might be said that the U.S. Camp David policy objectively contributed to the Arab countries' cohesion and helped them to find interests common to them all, despite the sociopolitical differences between their regimes. This made the most farsighted U.S. politicians give some thought to the possible consequences of ignoring the basic national interests of the Arab countries and seek ways to exploit the Palestinian problem to their own ends.

It is indicative that Crown Prince Fahd, when he put forward his plan for a Near East settlement, urged the United States to call a halt to "unlimited support for Israel and acknowledge the Palestinian issue as the common denominator in the Near East." To this can be added the fact that Saudi Arabia found it necessary and possible to intervene in the recent outbreak of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the PLO to secure a truce, albeit a temporary and fragile one. Surely all these recent events have demonstrated that armed force by Israel, even with the addition of a U.S. "military presence," can only exacerbate the Near East situation. And although Washington has absolutely no intention of abandoning the policy of force as its main method when dealing with Arab countries and peoples, it is nevertheless seeking, under pressure from the real situation, more subtle and cunning methods of establishing its rule in the Near East.

Judging by U.S. press reports, pronouncements by politicians and the actions of U.S. diplomacy, Washington has its eyes primarily on the so-called "moderate" Arab states. Why can't these regimes be used to do what As-Sadat failed to do -- lure the Arab countries into the Camp David net? Increasingly U.S. statesmen and politicians are asking themselves this question as they search for a way out of the Camp David deadlock.

As the magazine BUSINESS WEEK wrote, in the view of Harold Saunders, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East affairs, an "'eastern front' of Arabs, led by Saudi Arabia, which would be willing to conclude a peace as As-Sadat did in the West," could appear on the scene to revitalize the talks (on implementing Camp David -- V.K.). To conclude peace American-style, of course, these "dreams" of the U.S. administration are confirmed by the President's hard fight in the Senate for the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Once the President had revealed his plan to sell AWACS aircraft, BUSINESS WEEK writes, the sale was supposed to increase U.S. influence on Saudi Arabia -- "potentially the main force in a Near East settlement."

It is common knowledge that Saudi Arabia openly opposes the Camp David agreements and demands the withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from the seized Arab lands and the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to set up their own sovereign state on Palestinian soil.

How does this square with Washington's hopes of using Saudi Arabia in its own selfish imperialist interests? How, in these conditions, can the United States rely on Saudi Arabia in its efforts to outflank the Arab countries and peoples on the eastern flank"?

Clearly no Washington propaganda about the possibility of finding "common interests" between the United States, Israel and Arab states, if only the "moderates," can shut out reality, which indicates that the U.S. Near East policy is only encouraging Israel to embark on new aggressive acts against the interests of all the Arab countries.

Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem not only failed to excite condemnation from the United States, but was a kind of rehersal for the annexation -- being planned even then -- of the Golan Heights, which belongs to Syria. The U.S. position at the UN Security Council session which discussed this scandalous step by Tel Aviv leaves no doubt that any aggressive act by Israel will have the support of the U.S. imperialists. Even now when the UN General Assembly is meeting in emergency special session on the question of Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights and the Zionist aggressor is being sternly condemned from the platform of the representative international community, the U.S. administration is demonstrating its desire to continue strengthening the Israeli expansionists' military potential. In their speeches at the session representatives of various countries rightly point out that in the light of the "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel one can foresee Tel Aviv attempting to annex other occupied lands, such as the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Almost daily the world press carries reports of a large concentration of Israeli armed forces on Lebanon's southern borders and in that part of its territory in which the rightwing Christian splittists are marauding. The reports also cite the Israeli military's plans to strike at central and even northern Lebanon. Following the overt U.S. encouragement of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, the next act of aggression against Lebanon can also be expected to meet with the full backing of the Reagan administration. As the London magazine MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL writes, if Israeli forces, on the pretext of safeguarding their "security in hot pursuit of the enemy," were to cross the border, then the United States would have no alternative but to step in and support Israel. Begin is counting on it, the magazine concludes.

There can be no doubt that the Israeli military already has plans for aggressive actions against Saudi Arabia, as indicated by increasingly frequent overflights by Israeli aircraft of Saudi territory, particularly the military airfirld at Tabuk. At any rate, when it comes to safeguarding the national independence of such countries as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, reality shows that this problem is directly linked to the pan-Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism; and certainly not to the U.S.-Israeli hegemonists' political maneuvers.

However, the Arab countries, above all the countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, are duly rebuffing all U.S. and Israeli plans no matter how insidious. They firmly advocate the total liquidation of the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression as the basis for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Near East.

Obviously the broad Arab public and such organizations as the Pan-Arab People's Congress, the Arab Parliamentary Union and others have a big part to play here. They have great and ever widening support among international progressive forces. One can scarcely underestaimte today the role of the public at large in the solution of the cardinal problems that mankind has to face. In particular, the Arab public can play a big part in the struggle to change the correlation of forces in the Near East in favor of the Arab peoples' just cause. And they are resolutely demanding an end to Israel's outrages and U.S. military penetration in the Near East area. They are demanding peace and justice.

SOVIET YOUTH, STUDENTS PROTEST SUDANESE POLICIES

LD061808 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Komsomol and the Soviet Students' Union have issued a statement which says: The youth and students of the Soviet Union strongly denounce the acts of the Sudanese authorities in extending the campaign of pursuit of the country's democratic forces.

The statement continues: The extensive popular disturbances have been caused by the critical economic situation, the severe drop in the living standards of workers and the suppression of rights and democratic freedoms. The emerging situation in the country is a direct result of the regime's domestic and foreign policies and its inclination toward allying itself with imperialist forces.

The country's leaders, who support the Camp David deal and (?oppose) progressive forces on the Arab east and in Africa, have turned the country into a partner for Washington's expansionist line in the region, and have begun marching along the path of betraying the just cause of the Arab peoples and the national liberation movement in general. The feeling of abhorence of the policy pursued by the regime is felt by all classes of the Sudanese community. In retaliation for the activities of workers, intellectuals, youth and students, the authorities sent in the armed forces and detachments of the National Guard and police to break up demonstrators and to make numerous arrests. There were many casualties.

The statement ends: The youth and students of the Soviet Union demand a halt to repressions against the national forces of Sudan and the release of all democrats.

TU Council Statement

LD041836 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow 4 Feb, TASS -- The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has strongly protested against "the wave of most cruel persecutions and repressions" launched by the Sudanese authorities against the country's working people and the popular masses. Tens of people were killed and wounded during reprisals in the Sudan.

The statement, which was issued today, says:

"On behalf of the 130 million members, the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR angrily denounces the criminal actions of the Sudanese military who have gone on rampage against the broad masses of the working people, and expresses its invariable spirited solidarity with the Sudanese working class marching in the vanguard of the nation-wide movement for the country's liberation from the yoke of the anti-people regime and the sway of foreign capital, for the restoration of basic democratic and trade union rights and freedoms.

"The Soviet working people strongly demand that the raging repressions and terror against workers be stopped and that all arrested participants in the peaceful demonstrations in the Sudan be released!"

KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY OPENS OFFICE IN MOSCOW

LD121032 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (KUNA) -- The chairman and director general of KUNA, Barjis Hammud al-Barjis, has stressed that the agency is devoted to serving the causes of the Arab nation, the Third World and human beings everywhere.

In a speech he delivered last night on the occasion of the opening of the agency's office in the Soviet Union, he said that KUNA always endeavors to project facts, and issues of freedom and justice in the world. he lauded the assistance given by TASS and APN in the opening of the office in Moscow.

The opening creremony was attended by the Arab ambassadors in the Soviet capital, the directors of TASS and APN, representatives of world news agencies in Moscow, chief editors of Soviet newspapers and by a large number of Soviet media officials.

Replying, TASS Director General Sergey Losev expressed the hope that the KUNA office will help to consolidate the friendly relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union and between the Arab countries and Moscow. He said the Soviet people are following with interest the just causes of the Arab nation. He called for the unification of efforts to resist the common enemies and said that the stance of the Soviet Union is a principled and firm one and does not covet Arab oil or Arab territories.

KORIONOV SCORES U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

PM111043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 4

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Nicaragua: Guarding Freedom"]

[Text] Almost every day one hears from the offices of Washington politicians statements containing threats to use "sanctions" or "measures" against one state or another whose independent policy does not please these gentlemen.

And Central America has not gone unnoticed. One administration figure after another threatens to take "punitive actions" against Cuba and Nicaragua, justifying this, of course, with references to the mythical "communist threat."

The development of world events in recent decades has repeatedly attested that as soon as the U.S. ruling circles start to frenziedly brandish the "communist threat" bugaboo, this means that a new imperialist provocation is being prepared against the cause of peace and the people's freedom. Washington's actions in the Central American region are graphic confirmation of this.

Even before the present administration took up the reins of government in Washington a specially picked group, consisting of representatives of "ultras," drew up a memorandum which defined the outlines of some U.S. "new policy" toward the countries of Central America and Latin America as a whole. However, what was "new" here was just the increased aggressiveness of American policy in the Caribbean. The memorandum proceeded from the premise that the United States must at all costs preserve as its own empire the Caribbean, which the Pentagon regards as a military bridgehead and the American monopolies regard as an important source of bauxites, nonferrous and rare metals, other kinds of strategic raw materials and so forth.

And all this must be seen as one of the causes of the feverish fuss which Washington politicians have recently been making in their endeavors to convince everyone that Nicaragua poses an almost deadly threat both to the United States and to the entire Western hemisphere. BUSINESS WEEK magazine declared: "Nicaragua is becoming a dominant force in Central America."

Of course, it would not occur to a single sensible person that Nicaragua, whose population does not even reach 3 million, could pose a threat to the United States or other states. The sources of the anti-Nicaraguan hysteria lie elsewhere. Washington reactionaries fear, above all, the force of the example of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions. The absurd accusations against Cuba or Nicaragua of "exporting revolution" are dictated by imperialism's fear of the inexorable development of the historical process in this part of the world. Even certain influential Western press organs point to the flimsiness of Washington's fabrications that the Cuban or the Nicaraguan revolution represents a source of "disturbances" in the region south of the Rio Grande. "Subversive activity from abroad," London's THE TIMES writes, for example, "is certainly not the primary cause of the disturbances in Central America. These disturbances are a consequence of the fact that for many years the majority of the countries in this region suffered from the incompetent rule most frequently of military regimes supported by the United States."

The American stiflers of freedom would very much like to reverse the development of Nicaragua, as well, of course, as of other countries which have chosen the path of independent progressive development. The very flagrant interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs goes so far that Washington is trying even to prescribe the size of Nicaragua's armed forces. Furthermore, proposals are being made to place the Nicaraguan Government's measures to ensure the country's security under the control of "some OAS subdivision."

At the same time F. Ikle, American under secretary of defense, has already announced that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have drawn up an emergency plan for American military action in Central America in the event of President Reagan's issuing an invasion order.

The Caribbean operation formation headquarters has been transformed into a new regional command of the Pentagon. The American Armed Forces' constantly expanding military maneuvers in the Caribbean constitute direct preparation for armed aggression. Plans for a naval blockade of Nicaragua are being nurtured under the false pretext of "stopping deliveries of weapons to Salvadoran insurgents."

The training of sabotage gangs for infiltration into Nicaragua and of detachments of mercenaries being prepared for an invasion of that country is taking place on U.S. territory. The New York TIMES recently reported that last year 800 counterrevolutionaries from Nicaragua were trained in a military camp near Miami, another detachment is now being trained in southern California, and, according to the West German magazine STERN, 6,000 of Somoza's warriors are being trained in the state of Florida. A gathering of leaders of the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan rabble, which was held under the manifest patronage of the American authorities and discussed the question of stepping up the preparations for an armed invasion of Nicaragua, has just ended in Miami.

At the same time a number of measures are being taken with a view to undermining the Nicaraguan economy and destabilizing the political situation in the country. Recently, for example, the Nicaraguan state security organs uncovered a counterrevolutionary conspiracy whose threads stretched back to the United States, Honduras and certain other countries. The conspirators had prepared a series of terrorist acts -- explosions at Nicaragua's major industrial enterprises and also attempts on the lives of leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The world press also reports American plans to involve troops of the Chilean fascist junta in intervention in Central America. After a visit to Santiago J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, announced that Chile could give Central American countries "valuable recommendations on the question of how to deal with partisans."

A conference of commanders of the armed forces of the United States and Latin American countries held in Washington at the end of last year adopted a decision to set up a "unified intelligence service" to gather information concerning the "subversive activities of Marxists." It is possible to judge the absurd lenths to which spymania prompts these gentlemen to go by the fact, for example that even the World Council of Churches was numbered among the organizations where "agents infiltrated from outside" are said to be active.

An agreement setting up the so-called "Central American Democratic Community" with the participation of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica was signed in San Jose at the end of January in an atmosphere of great secrecy and without inviting Nicaragua and Panama. The creation of the "community" was preceded by a visit to Costa Rica by U.S. Under Secretary of State Buckley. The United States immediately announced its support for this "community." Thus American imperialism has taken one more step toward knocking together under its auspices a bloc opposed to revolutionary, progressive forces in the Central American region.

The preparation of a new military adventure in this region by American imperialism is a constituent part of Washington's policy of creating "hotspots" in various parts of the planet which it could use to artificially exacerbate international tension.

However, the times when the American imperialists could regard the countries of Latin America as their "entailed possessions" long ago sank into oblivion. And here forces which are fully resolved to defend the cause of national independence and social progress are multiplying and being tempered. No threats and saber rattling will make the peoples of freedom-loving countries abandon their gains and the high principles championed by them. The people of Nicaragua stand guard over their freedom.

The Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua is developing in breadth and depth, although the difficulties standing in its way are tremendous.

It is sufficient to recall that the devastation during the civil war cost the country $500 million, and the foreign debt left behind by the overthrown regime exceeded $1.6 billion.

Nonetheless, the country is making progress. Agrarian reform is being implemented successfully in the interests of the poorest sections of the rural population. A good harvest of sugarcane and coffee was gathered last year. Illiteracy is being abolished. The people's political activeness is growing. This year has been proclaimed the "year of unity in the struggle against aggression."

The international prestige of the new Nicaragua is strengthening. Its contacts with the socialist countries are expanding. Washington's bellicose plans with regard to Nicaragua are meeting with a rebuff from Latin American states which pursue an independent foreign policy. President L. Portillo of Mexico, warning the United States against aggression, declared: "It would be a colossal mistake. It would be a mistake in the face of history." Mexico is giving Nicaragua substantial aid for various development projects.

Washington's adventurist policy toward Nicaragua does not meet with support even from certain West European countries.

The Nicaraguan people's righteous cause is supported by the socialist community countries and communist and workers parties. The Socialist International has condemned the "blind and absurd stubbornness" with which the United States is trying to make Nicaragua turn from the path chosen by its people.

The peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and other freedom-loving countries are making persistent efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in this dangerously explosive region and ensuring peaceful conditions for its development. Powerful progressive forces of the present day are on their side. The imperialist admirers of the gendarme's nightstick should not forget this.

EL SALVADOR 'CRIMES' WITH U.S. AID REPORTED

LD111532 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Igor Makurin]

[Text] New York, 11 Feb, TASS -- The monstrous crimes of the Salvadoran military which by their hideous nature can only be matched by the atrocities of fascists in the years of World War Two, were the object of an investigation, just completed, by a joint commission of Salvadoran patriotic organizations -- the Revolutionary-Democratic Front, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The object of the investigation is to show the true face of those whom the administration of President Reagan is trying hard to pass off as "champions of freedom, democracy and human rights". The facts and documents gathered in the process of investigation demonstrate beyond any doubt that for ten days -- between 7 and 17 December of last year -- the Salvadoran military from among the selected thugs murdered in cold blood more than a thousand innocent people in the Department of Morasan.

The Salvadoran authorities and their Washington patrons have alleged and continue to allege hypocritically that this was just another operation against "subversive elements".

Reality, however, belies their phoney arguments whose aim is to whitewash themselves and to take the assassins under their protection. What "terrorists" can there be when the youngest of them, according to the data of the investigation was only 30 days old, while the oldest 95 years!

"...Soldiers entered the village on the night of December 11," starts the description of one of the gory episodes of the mass murder in the village of Mosota.

"They herded all the inhabitants outside the village and made them stand with upraised arms for one and a half hours. They took away all the money, searched all the homes and took away everything of value, even all the food products, and left. 'We were glad that it all came about that way and that nobody got killed,' recalls 38 year old Rufina Amaya, one of the three survivors of the villagers.

The feeling of relief, however, was premature. The soldiers came back by 5 a.m. when the villagers were asleep, and with them hell became real.

They once again herded all the villagers into the street. First, they separated the children from the rest, tore off their clothes and locked them up in one of the houses, trembling from cold. Then, they lined up all the men in a column and drove them off to the local church. Then it came the turn of women. They were herded into the home of Alfredo Marques where they were kept till 6 p.m. without food or water. At noon the soldiers began their shooting, first murdering all the men. The corpses were piled up in a heap.

At 2 p.m., having finished off the men, the soldiers went after girls and young women. Under a convoy, they were taken to the mountains to be kept there till 6 a.m. of the following day. They were all raped and murdered and their corpses were also piled up in a heap.

Old people were the last to die. The thugs began with Margarita Marques, Vicente Devin, Aurelia and Bartole Bayes -- they were all past eighty and they could not even walk. The helpless were beaten up with rifle butts and goaded by bayonets and then each of them was shot at four times."

In the night the bloody mountains of piled-up corpses were doused with gasoline and set ablaze. The participants in the investigation could identify only 217 out of 1,009 corpses.

"The children were frantic with fear and pain. Their cries were heart-rending," the words of eyewitness Jose Santos are quoted in the report. "Some of the soldiers just could not stand it and refused to fire at the maimed tiny bodies with broken ribs and bones sticking out, but with Lieutenant Ortega, commander of the punitive operation, threatening them with death they emptied their rounds of ammunition without looking."

Who are these beasts disguised as humans? It is clear from the report that they all are members of the punitive brigade "Atlacatl." It was set up by American advisers on the analogy with the units of special U.S. troops called "the Green Berets". The "tutors" of the butchers from "Atlacatl" were the same "Green Berets". The bandits were armed with American weapons which are coming into El Salvador in an unending flow from the United States. The bandits are taken to the areas of punitive operations on American helicopters. They all draw their "wages" from the money given by official Washington to the Salvadoran junta in the guise of the so-called "economic assistance".

What has happened in the village of Mosota is "the fruits of education" received from those who back in the past unleashed a blood bath in the Vietnamese village of Song My. This is yet another tragic example demonstrating that the thugs of the junta are "worthy" disciples of their American "tutors".

GRISHIN MEETS WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR 10 FEB

LD102142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, today received Rene Anillo Capote, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the Soviet Union. The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

MOSCOW PARTY MILITARY OFFICIAL DEAD 10 FEB

LD121112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Summary] Col Gen Konstantin Stepandovich Grushevoy, head of the Political Department of Moscow Military Okrug and candidate member of CPSU Central Committee, died on 10 February at the age of 75.

PRAVDA ON SPECIAL CALLING, ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS

PM100927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Lofty Title of Communist"]

[Excerpt] Millions of party members are today marching in the vanguard of the socialist competition to fulfill the plans for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule. They understand clearly how important it is to get off to a good start at this, the beginning of the year. Communists are called upon to analyze carefully the results of their work and to strive to ensure that each day of their lives increases the wealth of the country. What have the team, the plant, the farm or the construction site done to increase labor productivity and improve output quality? Are raw and other materials, fuel and electric power being used rationally? It is precisely these prosaic but vitally important questions that party members must concentrate on today.

The success of the community as a whole depends upon the efforts of each individual. In the party organization everything is conducted in public, and if someone works in a slip shod manner or tries to get away with less than his share of work or lives according to the principle "it is no business of mine," this sort of attitude cannot be tolerated. Mutual exactingness inspires people to work creatively, with initiative, and, conversely, a condescending attitude demoralizes people and leads to passiveness. Things must be arranged in such a way as to create conditions everywhere for a frank exchange of opinions and businesslike criticism. To use Lenin's words, only he who is not afraid to admit his defeats and failings, to look the truth, however distressing it may be, straight in the face will triumph.

However, a climate of exactingness has not as yet been created everywhere. The fact that there are still collectives not working at full capacity is evidence of this. There are still cases of comrades who take their wishes for reality, who engage in writeups and deception. Such phenomena must be given a principled assessment by the party. A conciliatory attitude must not be adopted toward these who violate the norms of party life and discipline. Concern for the purity of the party ranks is the duty of the party organization.

A communist is an active political fighter. But these qualities are not handed to him along with his party membership card but are developed in the process of active participation in the party's diverse activities. V.I. Lenin taught that party organizations are duty bound to act in such a way as to give everyone the opportunity to show his work. Situations where some are overburdened with work and others have very little to do must be avoided.

A good way of educating communists is to listen at party meetings and bureau and committee sessions to their reports on the fulfillment of regulation requirements. During the discussion there is an exacting conversation about how a comrade lives and behaves, about the nature of his personal contribution to the common cause and how he participates in the life of the community. The educational role of party meetings must continue to be enhanced. The monitoring of the implementaion of the decisions taken has to be improved, and party organizations must improve the publicity aspect of their work.

CPSU members are dutybound to constantly improve their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and systematically raise their ideological standard.

Communist ideological conviction is the foundation upon which the party member's spiritual world, convictions and political maturity are based. Only ideologically tempered people can overcome the difficulties on the road to the goal. Sound knowledge of revolutionary theory helps them to be active champions of the concepts of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism and to wage an uncompromising struggle against manifestations of bourgeois ideology and relapses into a private-ownership mentality and religious prejudices.

Our party has always attached primary importance to the way in which its members fulfill their roles in the collective and in society. Still topical today are Lenin's instructions: "We must strive to raise the title and significance of party member higher and higher and higher..." Every communist must be fully conscious of his exceptional responsibility for fulfilling the tasks laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress and must lend all his efforts to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the second year and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

PRAVDA RESPONDS TO READERS' SUGGESTIONS

PM101551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 6

[PRAVDA editorial collegium "Reply to Readers": "Thanks for the Advice"]

[Text] On the threshold of the new year, according to established tradition, we asked you to write to the editors about how you would like to see PRAVDA in 1982.

We received over 2,000 replies, and about 70 of these have been published in the newspaper. At the same time meetings between editorial representatives and readers were held in Buryatskaya ASSR and Brestskaya, Vinnitskaya, Vladimirskaya, Gorkovskaya, Dnepropetrovsdaya, Kalininskaya, Kostomskaya, Lipetskaya, Minskaya, Murmanskaya, Tambovskaya, Tomskaya and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts. The advice and suggestions expressed in the letters and at the readers conference have been taken into account in the editorial board's creative plans.

In the second year of the 5-year plan the main trend of our work will be the more profound propaganda of the 26th CPSU Congress materials and the mobilization of communists and all working people to implement successfully the socioeconomic tasks of the 5-year plan.

The year on which the country has embarked is replete with major political events. The most important of them is the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In this connection PRAVDA will describe life today in the union republics and the achievements that they have attained in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples under the leadership of the Leninist party. Articles, sketches, correspondents' reports and readers' letters will be devoted to the jubilee.

As always, the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and concern for further strengthening the unity between the theory of scientific communism and the masses' revolutionary transforming practice will be at the focus of PRAVDA's attention. Alongside the main sections -- "Questions of Theory" and "The 26th CPSU Congress -- Marxism-Leninism in Action" -- it is planned to continue the rubric "Conversations About the 5-Year Plan" in 1982, in accordance with readers' wishes.

Your letters contain much advice about how best to reflect the multifaceted life of party organizations in the newspaper. It is proposed to analyze more deeply the style and methods of the work of party committees from rayon level to that of union republic Communist Party Central Committee (letter from P. Lolegov, Perm); to fight more actively for the strictest observance by every communist of party, state and production discipline (I. Belenkov, Vaseneyevo Settlement, Tatarskaya ASSR, and G. Ahuparin, Khimki; to describe the practical work of party control organs more often (e. Smolitskiy, Moscow, and S. Yermolenko, Gorkiy), and to devote more attention to propaganda workers (P. Yanovskiy, Pleshenitsy Settlement, Minskaya Oblast). These and other wishes have also been heeded.

As is known, PRAVDA devotes much space to questions of economic building. In 1982 we will continue to publish materials under the rubrics "Between the Lines of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," "The Economy Must Be Economical," "Goods: Demand and Quality," "Stockraising -- A Shock Front" and "Horizons of the Non-Chernozem Zone." Economic reviews will be published regularly. In their letters readers recommend that the editorial board describe advanced labor methods more frequently in the newspaper (Sh. Segizbayev, Alma-Ata), monitor the fulfillment of labor collectives' socialist pledges (V. Gribashov, Novovoronezhskiy Settlement, Voronezhskaya Oblast), publish more materials on agrarian themes (V. Gontarenko, Perm), more resolutely combat mismanagement and conservatism (P. Oliferovskiy, Popasnaya, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast), monitor the elaboration and fulfillment of the food program (A. Smertin, Perm, and N. Kovalenko, Alma-Ata) and more widely propagandize experience in running subsidiary and personal plots (V. Vyrypayev, Sevastopol).

These wishes have also been taken into account in drawing up our plans. The agricultural section under the rubric "Field -- Plant: A Unified Complex" has from the very first days of the year been leading a discussion of the problems of the agroindustrial complex and social questions of the development of the countryside; the industrial economics section will prepare a series of articles on management style; and the science section will describe bold scientific and technical projects....

There is much that is valuable in your advice on illuminating questions of trade and consumer, municipal and medical services for the population and the work of public catering enterprises in PRAVDA. These topics will be reflected in the sections "Health Service," "How Trade Can Develop," "Reliable Services for the Population" and a number of others.

Almost every reader's comment about the newspaper contains recommendations on the need to heighten attention to questions of communist education and to seek to improve the role in this of literature and art and the press; wishes for articles about higher and secondary school to be even more interesting and profound; the masses. The editorial board's plans have been amended so that these wishes may also be answered as fully as possible.

The ties between the paper and its readers are growing stronger all the time, as the 514,000 letters we received in 1981 attest. For the PRAVDA editorial board the readers' mail has been and remains an inexhaustible source of addresses for interesting articles and new topics, rubrics and trends. The firm Leninist tradition of the paper's reliance on people's correspondents, on the opinions and experience of the broad masses of the working people, will enjoy further development in the year we just started. The section "Under Readers' Control" is being introduced to supplement the already familiar columns "Letters," "Responses to PRAVDA Articles," "Peoples's Control Page" and "Correspondence With Readers" and the rubrics "Reading the Mail" and "Following a Letter." It will describe what is done following the publication in the paper of materials concerning topical socio-economic questions.

PRAVDA readers are very interested in its publications on international topics. While appraising these materials highly they express the wish for the broader illustration of life in the socialist community countries (I. Avdeyenko, Kizel, Permskaya Oblast). You ask us to describe young states of a socialist orientation more frequently (I. Voronov, Moscow), to elucidate burning international issues on a more current basis [operativney] (M. Sudavnyy, Karpogory Village, Arkhangelskaya Oblast), to reply regularly to readers' questions on international issues (P. Gagarin, Magnitogorsk) and not to be late with information (V. Biletskiy, Omsk, and A. Molotkov, Krasnodar).

The plans for PRAVDA's international sections have been drawn up with consideration of these wishes. The consistent implementation of the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress, the struggle against the danger of war and for peace and disarmament and topical problems of the development of world socialism and the International Communist and workers movement will be broadly represented in the newspaper.

The editors thank everyone who responded to their appeal and sent in their comments on the paper.

May 5 of this year will see the 70th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of PRAVDA. In its jubilee year, guided by the instructions of the party's Central Committee, the newspaper will wage the struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress plans with even more persistence. In this, as always, we are counting on the most active participation of our social correspondents and all PRAVDA readers.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN JOURNALISTS

LD111850 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, at the fifth Ukrainian Journalists congress in Kiev on 4 February -- recorded; in Russian]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the congress of Ukrainian Journalists is an important event in the public and political life of the republic. Permit me to greet cordially, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's Council of Ministers, the delegates and guests of the congress and in their persons the whole detachment of workers of the press, television, radio and reporting activists of our republic, which numbers many thousands. [applause]

Comrades, I will probably not be wrong in saying that it is journalists who are able to feel, as no one else, the swift passage of time. Every passing day is reflected on the newspapers' pages, and it would be proper to say that every hour in the life of the planet, country and republic is reflected in television and radio programs.

Indeed, time is flying fast -- to be more correct, very fast. By now, almost a hear has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress was held. And if we were to speak on the most important and outstanding things then we would stress that the time that has passed has convincingly showed the correctness of the strategic line formulated at the 26th congress in both domestic and foreign policy. This line corresponds with the vital interests of the Soviet people and our people are supporting it by their everyday deeds -- we might say with all their hearts and souls.

Comrades, a year is not, of course, a lengthy span of time. But if we think of it and analyze it, then we will see how much has been accomplished in this short stretch of time. The economic might of our state is growing, as well as its international prestige and its impact on the entire course of world development. It is known how reliable our country's defensive capability is. By implementing the congress' decisions we foster the further strengthening of the unity between the party and people and the fraternal friendship of peoples, and in this lies the reliable guarantee of the strength and might of our socialist society.

The Soviet people's living standard is rising all the time and science and culture are developing. This is testified to by the release of the Central Statistical Administration on the 1981 work results in our republic and in the country as a whole.

A detailed analysis of our achievements and our shortcomings and difficulties and their causes was made at the recent plenum of the Ukrain Communist Party Central Committee, which discussed the tasks faced by republican party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of directives laid down at the plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The role of mass information media and propaganda is important and responsible in the solution of the present-day tasks. We know that the press, television and radio act as an everyday political platform for millions of people. They are a powerful, reliable ideological weapon of our party. [applause]

Comrades, just think for yourselves: In our republic alone at present more than 1,700 newspapers and nearly 200 magazines and magazine-type publications are published in single combined editions of more than 32 million copies. The daily volume of telecasting now amounts to more than 34 hours and radio broadcasting to 88 hours. Today nothing can replace these powerful channels of information, these means of spiritual and intellectual enrichment and education of man and their ideological impact on his labor, life and everyday activities.

The stormy development of means of mass information has turned every apartment into a sort of information and cultural center, combining library, theater and club in one's own home. And this places a very great responsibility on all those who hold a pen in their hands, all those who offer an invitation to television or radio. Their responsibility is great in respect of their competence, political maturity and the skill to conduct confidential and sincere conversations with people.

As you know, in fulfilling the directives of the 26th CPSU congress and those of our party's Central Committee the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is implementing measures directed at enhancing the ideological level and effectiveness of the work of mass information media and propaganda still more. Their material and technical bases are being consolidated. Systematic briefing of press workers has been organized. The papers LITERATURNA UKRAINA and KULTURA I ZHYTTYA have been transformed into weeklies, and on 1 January they appeared in their new formats, which has broadened their creative possibilities.

The press, television and radio are now presenting a deeper and fuller account of life throughout the republic. As you know, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved articles in the republican press by prominent people of our country such as steel-smelter Comrade Horban, agricultural machine operator Parubok and construction worker Hantyev, who highlighted such important issues as the sparing use of metal and rational use of land and working time. And it is good that these themes have become dominant in the work of our press.

The interest shown by press, television and radio editorials in most important construction sites, such as atomic power stations, new coal mines, metallurgical complexes, agricultural machine building enterprises and irrigation systems is also useful. We believe that the Ukrainian journalists union has done the correct thing in taking an interest in the laying of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum called the central construction site of the 11th 5-year period. Almost a quarter of this gas pipeline, nearly 1,149 km, will run across the territory of 10 oblasts of our replubic. The special issues of the RABOCHAYA GAZETA for Ukrainian construction workers and railmen engaged in projects in Tyumenskaya Oblast have gained deserved popularity. In a word, comrades, the account of Ukrainian journalists contains quite a few excellent initiatives.

Today at this congress we would like to make special note that our journalists are striving to implement in a worthy manner the Lenin behest: to write the history of our times and to write it convincingly and passionately in order to be as useful as possible to the cause of building communism. And for this, dear comrades, we thank you very much. [applause]

However, comrades, together with this it is necessary, of course, to stress at this congress that everything we are doing is only the beginning of a vast, in no way simple -- I would rather say difficult -- work on improving the activities of mass information media and propaganda. And today we have the right to pose the question: Has everything been done to turn every newspaper or magazine article and every television and radio transmission into a serious and interesting conversation with people so that the journalist's word urges people to good deeds and serves as a tested means in the struggle against shortcomings?

I believe that you will agree with me that in order to fulfill this very complex and responsible task we will have to exert not a little effort, so let me dwell first of all on the questions that in our view have to be resolved with greater participation by the workers of the press, television, radio and publishing houses.

First of all, our economic tasks. Everyone present in this hall daily experiences the extent of processes which are taking place in our economy. What sort of processes? First, life itself insistently demands that the economy be switched onto the track of faster intensification. At the fore now are the tasks of enhancing the effectiveness of production, accelerating scientific and technical progress and using more rationally the entire production potential, and this potential is powerful. Second, the demands on management have grown immeasurably -- the whole economic mechanism is being improved. As you know, our plans and socialist pledges for the current 5-year period and for this year are not easy. To put it frankly, they are tight. The more so since right at the beginning we encountered several serious difficulties and objective factors which complicated the implementation of our plans. They are known to you.

However, all this should by no means shake our determination to attain the planned targets. And the duty of mass information media and propaganda lies in forming within our people a deep understanding of the fact that the further consolidation of the country's might and the enhancement of the people's well-being depends to a decisive extent on the quantity and quality of our labor, on our organization and on our discipline. And, while doing so, it is not necessary to write and speak of successes (?only), as it frequently happens with us, but to reveal in more detail the experience of labor collectives that work rhythmically, display initiative and skillfully overcome difficulties. It is no secret that there are many difficulties in numerous collectives. What is done to overcome them and to expose them, what role the party organization plays in all this and what the manager's role is -- all this is very rarely discussed and at times not very clearly. And it is necessary to help with advice and, when necessary, with criticism of those who are to blame for lagging.

Well, comrades, to remove and rectify shortcomings is, of course, an important matter, but it would much be better to prevent these shortcomings from occurring in both planning and management. To achieve this we have to instill into all our people, from the worker and farmer to the minister, the feeling of personal responsibility for plan fulfillment, intolerance of mismanagement and violations of labor and technological discipline and intolerance to any manifestations of sluggishness and [word indistinct], which, unfortunately, as you know, still occurs. It is necessary, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, to elevate to a new level the civic awareness of all Soviet people, their attitude toward labor and socialist property and their discipline and culture in work, social life and everyday activities. There is no doubt that the journalists' contribution to the solution of these responsible tasks will be important and increasingly effective. [applause]

Comrades, the great organizational and mobilizing possibilities of mass information media and propaganda are especially displayed in the development of socialist competition and in disseminating progressive experience. But what is infrequently seen here is the propagation of such experience being conducted without the presentation of its specific content, its items or economic and social advantages for the contestants. And it is only natural that the practical use of such articles is not large. In our view it is necessary to resolutely reject general verbal appeals. What is necessary is to speak specifically of the deed and the man doing it. It is necessary to be guided at all times by Lenin's directive to the effect that what is needed is more study, much more study, specifically of all local experience, details, small things, practice and business experience and to deepen the real [words indistinct].

Of course, when we talk about experience we also mean the progressive methods of running the economy, the businesslike attitude toward the solution of social tasks and, of course, the rich experience in [passage indistinct].

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES STATE SECURITY WORKERS

WA291630 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at 25 December 1981 ceremonial meeting in honor of the 60th anniversary of the republic's state security authorities]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On this ceremonial and festive day, when a significant and memorable event in the life of Soviet Georgia -- the 60th anniversary of the republic's state security authorities -- is being celebrated, we turn once again, as it were, to the striking pages of our country's biography.

With its sources in the legendary Cheka, the history of the state security authorities is filled with examples of selfless devotion to the ideals of our party and the class interests of the people of labor, is elevated by revolutionary romanticism and disinterested chivalry and teaches fearlessness and genuine nobility. It is not by chance that the very concept of the Chekist has become generic here, symbolizing a man of great personal courage who is incorruptibly honest and scrupulous and endowed with a penetrating mind and a loyal, loving heart.

We have unveiled today in Tbilisi a monument to a man who embodied these best qualities of fighter and patriot and loyal associate of V.I. Lenin -- Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy, organizer of the Cheka. Only a person with a cool head, warm heart and clean hands can be a Chekist, Dzerzhinskiy wrote, and one believes infinitely in these words because they come from a revolutionary Leninist whom even his enemies respected for his unshakable staunchness and scrupulousness, honesty and incorruptibility and very great humaneness and fairness.

And may the monument to Dzerzhinskiy in our capital serve as the embodiment of these fine attributes of the human soul and be an expression of the universal gratitude of the Georgian working people to the first Chekist of the Soviet Republic!

Always and in everything putting the interests of state security and the security of our socialist fatherland and our people above all else, protecting them to the utmost from all encroachments of the enemies of socialism and from ideology that is hostile and establishing a healthy moral-political climate everywhere -- this is what Chekists see as their honorable duty and professional obligation.

Lofty humanism, scrupulousness and professional skill -- these character traits have been inherited by the young employees of the state security authorities from the revolutionaries of the Lenin Guard and taken from the Dzerzhinskiy Chekists and representatives of the older generation. Some of them are here among us today. And we wish, dear comrades, to express to you our gratitude for your courage and fearlessness and selfless devotion and steadfastness in the defense of our revolutionary gains!

"Socialism as a social system," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, "contains tremendous possibilities for the rational and humane application of society's main production force -- the man of labor." And the entire history of the development of our fundamentally new -- socialist -- social relations and the entire history of the building of socialism and communism in our country is essentially a process of the establishment of the lofty principles of socialist humanism and the development of socialist democracy.

Our entire machinery of state and all of its most important institutions also have been subordinated to this goal from the first days of their existence. They came to be employed in the world's first worker-peasant state for the first time not as an instrument of suppression of the working people's masses but as a means of securing and protecting their vital interests. Under these conditions, the Cheka authorities assumed the entire responsibility for and burden of the struggle against the most dangerous enemies of Soviet power -- counterrevolution, banditry and sabotage. Being of the very flesh of the people and at the leading edge of the struggle for the consolidation of the power of the working people, the Cheka authorities embodied the sacred principles of our revolution and the very best that was born of it. The party directed the most progressive and most conscious part of the working class and peasantry and the best representatives of the revolutionary intelligentsia into work in the Cheka. This Leninist tradition is also being sacredly observed today. The strength of our state security authorities lies in their close unity with the people and their selfless devotion to our common cause.

These qualities may also be attributed in full to Georgia's Chekists. Their biography stems from the February day in 1921 when the socialist revolution had conquered finally and irreversibly in Georgia. Just a few hours after this historic event, a decision was adopted at the first session of the Revolutionary Committee to create a Cheka. It was the most close and organic connection here because -- as V.I. Lenin emphasized, and we have quoted this thought repeatedly -- a revolution is only worthy something if it knows how to defend itself. This is why we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the state security authorities in unison with other splendid events and memorable dates connected with the victory of Soviet power in Georgia.

We know much of the difficult and dangerous work of the Chekists from films, stories and preserved documents. We know how many sleepless nights, what a titanic exertion of thought and will power and what tremendous physical endurance were required of them by this profession and this work. We know of their unparalleled courage and heroism and we remember the names of many who fell in the cruel clash with the treacherous enemy.

Much has been preserved for and conveyed to us by history and the people's grateful memory.

Many events and facts and many exploits remain entirely unknown to us.

And this also is a specific feature of your profession. And we understand what special courage is required here. After all, it is one thing for an individual to be pushed into a bold act by a thirst for fame, but quite another when an exploit is accomplished not for the sake of fame but because a person cannot act in any other way -- performing his patriotic and civic duty. Only he who is infinitely devoted to the party and the people and ready to give his life in the name of the motherland is capable of such conscious heroism and such self-sacrifice.

It was just such a collective exploit that Soviet people accomplished in the Great Patriotic War. And, speaking of this, we of course pay a tribute of infinite respect to our valorous Chekists -- loyal sons of the fatherland and their people.

Moral purity and high party-mindedness -- these are not simply personal character attributes for the Chekist but an obligatory professional requirement. And no leniency is permissible here; the strictest exactingness is essential. We do not have a right to forget that there was a time when serious deviations from party principles were permitted in the activity of the state security authorities and instances of arbitrariness and illegality occurred. And we all know full well to what consequences this led.

It is to our party's credit that it emphatically and honestly condemned these deviations and has emphatically and irreversibly restored Leninist standards and principles in the activity of these authorities and in all spheres of party and state life.

We know what a great deal of work on the establishment of a Leninist style and Leninist standards and methods in the activity of the state security authorities was performed at this time by the union KGB. And we wish today to mention the great contribution that is being made to this important matter by a leader who is well known in our party and throughout our country, prominent party and state personality, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR KGB Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. We are all sincerely grateful to dear Yuriy Vladimirovich for his constant concern for and attention to the republic's state security authorities. The union committee has done and is doing much in rendering the Georgian SSR KGB authorities all-around assistance.

And it is a further pleasure for me to mention that in Georgia this entire work is headed by a person to whom the party has for almost three decades now entrusted the responsible position of chairman of the republic KGB -- Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Inauri. We know that in addition to these services he has behind him the Great Patriotic War and that he was a general and corps commander and was awarded many combat orders and medals. Comrade A.N. Inauri is now a member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and we all value highly his great experience, honesty and true party-mindedness.

Methods of collective leadership, lofty humanism and an attentive, solicitous attitude toward people are now being asserted consistently in our party and in our country. Most striking confirmation of this was the celebration of a splendid event in the life of our party and the entire Soviet people -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 75th birthday. As a participant in the ceremonial activities for this occasion, I may say that we are all indelibly impressed by this jubilee. I am sure that similar feelings were experienced by all who watched television, listened to the radio and read newspapers at this time. The presence of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who in literally every one of his speeches has emphasized the need to further develop the creative atmosphere reigning in the party and contribute to its efficient work, has imparted a special mood and a special atmosphere to every meeting. He has emphasized that a spirit of comradeship in combination with high exactingness and professional scrupulousness helps maintain a healthy moral-political climate throughout the party and the country and helps us get to know and consider better the thoughts, cherished aspirations and initiatives of millions of Soviet people.

We are also attempting to establish such a benevolent but exacting atmosphere -- an atmosphere wherein work affords everyone complete creative satisfaction and at the same time everyone is aware of his high responsibility for the job -- in our party organization, throughout the republic and in all its control authorities. This atmosphere is the best guarantee of moral and ideological steadfastness. This is why it is very gratifying to us that a spirit of genuine party-mindedness and high collectivism in work, by which we unfailingly also mean high scrupulousness, largely distinguishes the activity of our state security authorities.

The state security authorities are now the party's loyal assistants in the implementation of its general line. And a worthy place in this crucial work is assigned to Georgia's Chekists.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and our entire party organization are constantly aware of the support of the state security authorities in the high-minded struggle that we are waging in the republic against the enemies of our socialist morality, negative phenomena and petit bourgeois manifestations of a philistine mentality. And it has to be mentioned plainly that a tremendous role in the changes and appreciable improvements that have been achieved here in the rehabilitation of the moral-psychological climate and that were evaluated highly by L.I. Brezhnev when he spoke at the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia belongs to our state security authorities.

We are sure that the intensity of this work will continue to increase and that in the future also you will immediately put a stop to all attempts to inflict economic, political or moral damage on our society and will take the most decisive steps against people with a so-called "dual morality," who attempt to bring into our environment ideas and views that are alien to us and that are in no way compatible with the principles of our socialist way of life.

And may you derive support from the unanimous public opinion of all the republic's working people, who believe that we must and are obliged to protect our society, particularly the younger generation, from the demoralizing, corrupting influence of people whose political ignorance, nihilism, malevolence and incitement and gossip play into the hands of our class enemies.

Speaking of the Cheka, V.I. Lenin observed that without such an establishment the power of the working people cannot exist as long as there are exploiters in the world. These words are more pertinent today than ever. The intensity of the class, ideological struggle in the world is growing sharply as the socialist community strengthens and the general crisis of capitalism is exacerbated.

Imperialism and international reaction now to any provocations and any aggressive acts if only to prolong their life. Favorite and officially approved means -- lies, slander, forgeries, blackmail, military and economic blockade, espionage, terrorism, sabotage and outright interference in the internal affairs of certain independent states and their foreign policy -- are being put in motion.

Having lost all hope of proving its economic and military superiority, imperialism is now increasing its reliance on subversive ideological acts. The bourgeois propaganda machine has been adjusted so as to distort and devalue the ideas of socialism at any price. Exceptionally big hopes are being invested in so-called "sociological propaganda" -- of the Western, predominantly American, way of life. For this the reactionary theorists and practitioners of the West resort to all media accessible to them: the press, radio, books, motion pictures and so forth. They even attempt to use exhibitions and sports for their low aims.

Under such conditions, special political vigilance, self-possession and ideological maturity are demanded of every citizen.

All that has been said is exceptionally relevant under the conditions of our republic by virture of its location on the border. This vests additional responsibility in every inhabitant and each of us. We must constantly remember that major military bases of the aggressive NATO bloc are ranged alongside and that foreign intelligence centers display particular interest in our region.

The fighting men of the USSR KGB border guards — our illustrious representatives of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border Guard District -- and the personnel of the republic KGB are, together with our entire people, serving vigilantly at the country's southern frontiers.

The soldiers of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, who constantly hone their combat skill and raise their level of political training, are a dependable support of our state in the protection of the southern borders.

In just the same way, we have a right to demand particular responsibility and political vigilance, organization and mobilization of each Georgian SSR citizen.

The events that have been unfolding for many months in Poland graphically testify what a departure from firm class positions, liberalism and a lack of the proper reaction to antisocialist sentiments and manifestations could lead to. These events cannot be called anything other than said. Having failed to adopt the necessary measures in good time and not having duly rebuffed the antisocialist forces, the Polish Government has now been forced to take emergency measures -- introduce martial law in the country in order to protect against encroachment the very foundations of socialism in the country and the friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples.

The events in Poland have proven over and over again that, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, there is no room for neutrality and compromise in the struggle of the two world views. What is needed here is high political vigilance, assertive, prompt and convincing propaganda work and the timely repulse of hostile ideological diversions.

We believe that strict observance of the law is a manifestation of the humaneness of the state and that the strictness of the law is humane if it serves public interests and the interests of the working man and pursues the goal of combating a social evil. And, on the contrary, we know full well from our own experience, and this is confirmed by our entire revolutionary practice, with what lamentable consequences, at times dangerous to society and to the people, unwarranted liberalism, indecisivensss and conciliation with negative phenomena are fraught. They not only do not resist evil but even indulte it.

This is why, when it is a matter of the fundamental interests of our socialist community and the vital interests of Soviet people and their future, we support the utmost scrupulousness and strictness within the framework of the law. And let our enemies not count on any leniency or any compromise on questions of principle! Soviet laws will be observed precisely and unswervingly.

It is this, we believe, that expresses genuine socialist democracy and imples, together with the broad rights and freedoms of each member of our society, the highest organization and responsibility of all citizens and strict, iron discipline. Only in this way will democratic principles be realized not in words and not in the imagination of certain politicians but in deed, in practice.

An important role in an increase in organization and a strengthening of conscious discipline is assigned the state security authorities and each of us. The forms and methods of their work are being refined constantly, and their very purpose is changing. Today, under the conditions of mature socialism, they are increasingly becoming an important instrument of the guarantee of the high moral health and high moral spirit of our society and enjoy increasingly great authority and respect among the working people. In accordance with fine Leninist tradition the best representatives of the working people are sent to work in them today as well. These are very well educated people of high professionalism who are infinitely devoted to the party and the Soviet people.

And however much Western propaganda tries to cast aspersions on the KGB authorities, ascribing to them fabricated qualities uncharacteristic of the very nature of this important state apparatus, the Soviet people know that the main task of these authorities is defense of the gains of socialism and the exposure and curtailment of ideological sabotage and outright provocations by imperialist states' intelligence against our system and against our socialist state.

The communists of the KGB authorities are a loyal forward detachment of the CPSU. They must always be at the leading edge of the party's ideological activity and persistently expose the fabrications and lies of bourgeois propaganda concerning our system and our socialist way of life.

The exaggeration in every possible way of the difficulties and problems at times encountered by the national economy of our country, including our republic, has become a particular feature of present-day anticommunism. There are indeed certain difficulties and problems here, comrades, and the party has never concealed nor is it now concealing them from the people and always notifies the communists and working of them frankly and truthfully, and this is its strength. We had such difficulties, the party observed, in the past, too. They are also possible in the future. As L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, this is natural at the time of the birth of something new and at a time of advancement. And our people understand us correctly. Difficulties not only do not dampen their ardor but, on the contrary, mobilize them. They are doing everything possible to overcome the existing disproportions, and we, of course, are deeply grateful and thankful to them for this. Such an attitude testifies to our people's high moral attributes and their exceptional political maturity. And we are convinced that it is primarily the great strength of communist ideals and the firmness and moral political unity of our society that are manifested here.

However, we also cannot forget that certain unstable persons sometimes fall into the trap of hostile propaganda. The state security authorities are obliged to do everything to detect such people in good time and prevent them from becoming conclusively enmeshed in the web of anti-Sovietism, straighten them out and correct them, return them to society and make them useful members of it.

The exercise of educational functions is a principal area in the work of the state security authorities. It is here that the true democratism and genuine humanism of our social and state system are revealed most forcefully. The main thing for us is not punishment but the final social result of influence on the personality. If there is a possibility of changing a person's mind and dispelling his confusion, and if there is a hope that he will realize his mistakes and fundamentally reorganize himself, we persuade, urge and wait.

However, if certain individuals have conclusively left the correct path, are deaft to all persuasion, brazenly flout Soviet laws and are provocative, it is the duty of the state security authorities, as of the whole of our society, to bring down in full on such individual renegades the entire punitive force of our just and humane laws. Punishment must inevitably follow blame.

The Soviet people's monolithic moral-political unity is based, as on a cornerstone, on the wise Leninist nationality policy. It was the CPSU's nationality policy and the friendship and fraternity of all nations and nationalities of our country that were a most important condition of our confident advance on the path to socialism and a decisive factor in the unprecedented economic and cultural burgeoning of each nation, including the Georgian nation, and of all the peoples living in Georgia.

The consistent implementation of this policy and the constant attention on the part of the party Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are also a most important condition of the big changes that have occurred in recent years in our republic's socioeconomic development. The economy of Georgia and the culture of its peoples are developing confidently and at a fast pace, and this has been noted and appreciated by our party and L.I. Brezhnev. Even more enticing prospects are opened to the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

And it is not surprising that all Soviet people, including all citizens of Soviet Georgia, sacredly revere and shield as a principal gain of socialism the Leninist friendship of the peoples. Their unanimous will is reflected in articles of the USSR Constitution, according to which each citizen is obliged to strengthen the friendship of our country's nations and nationalities, and any preaching of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt is punishable by law.

The unity of the Soviet peoples is most convincing corroboration of the high moral and political force of our ideals, which have rallied people regardless of their national origins. This naturally stirs the intense hatred of the enemies of socialism, who are attempting by any methods to sow national discord between peoples.

The nationality question is subtle and delicate. It requires particular tact, particular self-possession and particular cautiousness. But tact by no means signifies lack of scruple and must not prevent us, when circumstances demand from displaying decisiveness and resisting most firmly all manifestations of chauvinism and nationalism, national narrow-mindedness and national exclusiveness. Defense of the ideals of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and of internationalism is our sacred duty and our sacred obligation. And we will shield them from all encroachments, relying on Soviet laws and the force of our machinery of state.

In describing the tasks confronting our state security authorities and addressing questions of the style and methods of their work, it has to be mentioned that the main demand that we make of them is high party-mindedness. We have mentioned that there were also things left undone and serious mistakes in the activity of these authorities in addition to the great services and important concerns. We return to this subject to emphasize that this unfinished work and these mistakes came about where party-mindedness was forgotten and were manifested primarily when certain people ignored the party's leading role and deviated from the Leninist principles of party leadership.

Only profound party-mindedness and only consistent observance of the Leninist standards and rules of party life and a Leninist style of leadership give us grounds for counting on high results from and the true success of any matter. This demand also remains relevant today.

This is why, comrades, we observe with such satisfaction that the workers of the Georgian SSR state security authorities are endeavoring always and in all things to keep to these fundamental requirements of our party and to be guided by the Leninist principles of party-mindedness.

Special qualities of the heart are needed, as we have already said, to be able to work in the state security organs and to become a real Chekist. And we have many people from whom they may be successfully adopted. They are the representatives of different generations of our Chekists, the best of whom are in this hall today. I would like to emphasize that with your noble work, which is not striking outwardly but is exceptionally important for society, you, dear comrades, are making an inestimable contribution to the great cause of building communism. And if the word Chekist elicits the sincere respect of Soviet people and the hatred and fear of our enemies, then may the nationwide love for you continue to grow and may the hatred of the enemies of socialism diminish.

Permit me, dear comrades, to convey to you and through you to all employees of the state security organs and your families and your wives, who are with you all the burdens of your difficult and dangerous profession, the very best wishes from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all of our communists. Know that the working people of Soviet Georgia highly revere and appreciate your daily heroic and illustrious deeds!

GEORGIAN KGB CHIEF VIEWS 60 YEARS OF SOVIET POWER

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[Article by A. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB: "60 Years of Selfless Service to the Motherland:]

[Text] The anniversary of the Georgian SSR's state security authorities is being commemorated in our republic in the wake of the big holiday of the Georgian people -- the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party -- in which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the head of our party and state, participated.

Soviet power and the state security authorities were born on the same day -- 25 February 1921 -- when in Moscow, in the Kremlin, V.I. Lenin was sent the historic telegram announcing the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the Georgian SSR Revolutionary Committee resolved at its first session to embark immediately on the organization of a Cheka. With this act, the Georgian Revolutionary Committee demonstrated not only promptness in the tackling of important affairs of state but a profound understanding of Lenin's words concerning the need to defend the revolution as the paramount task of the victorious proletariat. V.I. Lenin's idea that "any revolution is only worth something if it knows how to defend itself..." has withstood the test of time and, having gone beyond a national framework, is instructive for genuine revolutionaries anywhere in the world.

The Georgian Cheka was formed in the period when the all-Russian Cheka had already had more than 3-years of experience in struggling against foreign enemies and internal counterrevolution. And this experience became the property of Georgia's Chekists. The process of the formation of Cheka authorities in the national republics, including Georgia, proceeded on the basis of their relations with the RSFSR, which were developing constantly. The Chekas were created as international authorities designed to accomplish the common task -- defense of the gains of the socialist revolution against attempts on the part of internal and foreign enemies.

Just as the Russian proletariat, true to its international duty, had extended the hand of assistance to the young Soviet Georgia, so the Russian Chekists and the workers of the all-union Cheka Central Staff headed by F.E. Dzerzhinskiy did everything possible for the development and strengthening of our republic's state security authorities. Attaching great significance to resolute struggle against all subversive manifestations of counterrevolution, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee directed the best communists into the ranks of the Cheka. But it was still a difficult start, nonetheless. It occurred in an acute struggle against the republic's class enemies, who were not reconciled to their defeat and attempted to restore their dominant position which they had lost. The participants in various nationalist parties and formations -- Mensheviks and Social Federalists, national Democrats and anarchists, part of the officer corps of the former Menshevist army, kulaks and representatives of the privileged classes who had given the socialist revolution a hostile reception -- united in a single front in an anti-Soviet underground. This entire shady, reactionary force enjoyed the support of international imperialism, which spared no material expenditure to wrest Georgia away from the family of free fraternal peoples and make it its appendage. The particular cohesion of the working people's masses and the high revolutionary vigilance and strenuous work of all party and state authorities, particularly the Chekza staffs of the republic, were needed under these complex and difficult conditions.

In recalling those difficult but heroic days we have to pay tribute to our valorous predecessors, the best communists and Komsomol members of that time, who formed the best Cheka subdivisions and reliably defended the worker-peasant Soviet Republic.

Great significance for a correct orientation in the difficult atmosphere of that time was attached to F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's stay in Georgia of almost a month. He visited Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Zugdidi and other areas of the republic. Everywhere he met with local party and soviet workers, addressed the workers and peasants and mixed with the Chekists, displaying great interest in their work, and helped with advice and valuable instructions.

This helped in the organization of efficient Cheka work not only in the immediate short term but also over a length of time. This advice played a big part subsequently. It helped the Chekists figure out secret enemy maneuvers against the Soviet Republic, when the Menshevist remnants and their accomplices in a number of administrative subdivisions of Georgia incited anti-Soviet demonstrations in August 1924. Relying on the assistance of the people, the Chekists decisively put an end to the protests of the handful Menshevik adventurists.

The Georgian Chekists' vigorous, purposeful struggle against the West's subversion centers and the anti-Soviet underground was reflected positively throughout the process of the republic's socialist reorganization and ensured the unswerving fulfillment of the Communist Party program.

Soviet Georgia's successes in building socialism aroused ferocious anger in the camp of its enemies. Adapting to the situation, maneuvering and employing a variety of tricks, the class enemies attempted to apply the brakes to our advance, frustrate the plans and cause dissatisfaction among the working people. Espionage, sabotage, diversions, terror, the spreading of lies and slander and various subversive forms of ideological influence were used to this end.

The internal enemies' acts had the all-around support of the world bourgeoisie.

The USSR Joint State Political Directorate was awarded the Order of the Red Banner in December 1927. This was a high award commemorating the Soviet Chekists' selfless work at the center and locally.

The victory of socialism in the USSR signified a new historical landmark in the life of the Soviet state. In this period the party directed the main efforts of the state security authorities at combating the subversive activity of imperialist intelligence, for the threat of a military attack on the Soviet Union by fascist Germany and militarist Japan had arisen.

In the period 1933-1936 the state security authorities eliminated a number of secret agents operating in the USSR under the cover of the Germany Embassy and its consulates, in Georgia as well.

In this period the state security authorities solved an important problem -- they frustrated the Nazis' plans to create a "fifth column" in the USSR to collect exhaustive information about the USSR's military-economic potential. Together with this, highly important information was obtained concerning the plans of Germany's fascist rulers and their Japanese allies.

The Great Patriotic War was a test of the strength of Soviet society, our armed forces and the state security authorities. The fascists planned to undermine our combat might by routing the army and destroying the Soviet people's moral-political unity. They had created intelligence schools and special formations for the training and use of agents.

One subversive activity of the well-known Zeppel in fascist organization was aimed at Georgia. In the period of the struggle for the Caucasus and the unforgettable battles on the legendary "Small Land," the operations of the fascist troops were supported by and combined with the mass dispatch of enemy agents into our rear.

Interacting with military counterintelligence and the paramilitary fighting battalions under their operational command, the state security authorities organized an offensive struggle against the enemy agents and other subversive elements. Not a single one of the groups of agents sent into Georgia succeeded in carrying out the assignments of fascist intelligence. Those who did not give themselves up were run down by the Chekists and put on trial.

The graduates of our republic's Cheka authorities participated in combat operations on all fronts of the Great Patriotic War. They fought courageously in partisan detachments in the Ukraine and Belorussia and subsequently in the countries of East Europe.

Mention also has to be made of the numerous underground groups, the majority of which had been enterprisingly set up by Soviet people who were at that time outside of our country. Their names today figure among the heroes of the resistance movement of Italy, France, Holland and other countries invaded by the fascist hordes.

In the course of the colossal engagements at the fronts and the partisan and underground struggle, Soviet people, inspired by the name of Lenin and under the wise and tested leadership of the Leninist party, laid fascism low and demonstrated the greatest staunchness, valor, courage and devotion to our great motherland.

In the immediate postwar period there was a sharp exacerbation of the international situation owing to the aggressive foreign policy of the leading capitalist powers -- the United States and Britain -- with respect to our country. A "cold war" was unleashed against us in which subversive means of struggle were assigned the main role.

The intelligence agencies of the imperialist states and their special services sent in their agents over land borders and by air for espionage and other acts of subversion. Various legal possibilities that had opened up in connection with the solution of international exchange, tourism and scientific relations were also used to this end.

Thanks to the selfless work of the republic's Cheka machinery, which relies on the assistance and support of the party, soviet and public organizations and broad strata of the working people, we succeeded in the postwar period in detecting and rendering harmless the agents of a number of countries of the aggressive NATO bloc who had been sent into Georgia. Information on these, as on other emissaries of various Western centers of subversion who had come to the republic under a variety of covers, was provided in our press.

Making use of all the well-known methods, including lies, disinformation and demagogy, imperialism's special services are extensively applying a variety of ideological diversions against our country. They are aimed at disrupting our society from within and are a most important form of imperialism's class strategy.

The republic's Cheka authorities have learned how to detect ideological saboteurs and render them harmless and perceive subversive operations that are being prepared on the ideological front and give them a devastating rebuff.

Suffering failure after failure in its military adventures, the United States is increasing the means of secret warfare and replenishing the arsenal of these means, utilizing the most modern technical achievements. The Chekists see it as their duty to reveal the subversive designs of imperialism's special services and put a stop to them in good time and reliably ensure the motherland's security.

The high and crucial goals confronting us require well-considered, polished actions corresponding to the conditions of the times and the situation in a country that has reached the level of developed socialism.

"Under today's conditions ensuring security," observed Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and leader of Soviet Chekists, "means ensuring the security not only of the state but also all of society from the encorachments of the class enemy."

There is no class social base here for hostile, anti-Soviet activity. The spearhead of the activity of the state security authorities is pointed not inside our society but outside. The particularly dangerous crimes against the state which are still committed occur, as a rule, under the impact of a corrupting foreign influence. A reliable barrier to the penetration and dissemination of hostile propaganda is an increase in the ideological education of members of our society. The republic's Chekists participate actively in this work. This field of activity of the Cheka machinery, as, equally, the extensive application of various preventive means, contributes to the accomplishment of a very important party task -- the timely prevention of crimes against the state and the moral-political cohesion of society.

In recent years the party and government have adopted a number of measures to improve the work of the administrative authorities. The tasks ensuing from the new USSR Constitution make even higher demands on court, prosecutor's office, state security and internal affairs workers and all who defend the fundamentals of socialism and its law and order and historic gains.

The activity of all these authorities is being pursued under conditions demanding firm observance of the main function -- vigilant protection of the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Addressing a meeting of all-union Cheka employees on 7 November 1918, V.I. Lenin formulated a most important party requirement of the Chekists' activity: "Decisiveness, speed and, what is most important, loyalty." And today, too these requirements are fundamental and

are posed to the country's state security authorities by our Leninist Party. The entire practical activity of Georgia's Cheka machinery is organized on this basis.

It has trodden a great and difficult path of struggle in the past 60 years. New generations of state security workers have come to replace the first Chekists. Work experience and the best traditions have been passed on. Currently, highly educated, politically well trained and conditioned employees dedicated to their cause and their official duty are working in the republic KGB, the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya Autonomous Republic KGB's the KGB Department for the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and the KGB machinery in Georgia's cities and rayons, constituting a single, united Chekist collective. This has been achieved thanks to the constant concern of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, which has enabled us to strengthen the Cheka ranks and accomplish the assigned tasks.

We sense the constant support in all our affairs of Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Possessing well-trained Cheka personnel, the republic KGB and its bodies locally have managed in recent years to carry out a number of successful operations against foreign intelligence agencies and to put to a stop individual hostile acts.

It has to be mentioned that many positive aspects of the work of the KGB authorities and subdivisions have been achieved thanks to coordinated, close interaction with the border troops, army state security authorities and the republic MVD. We see this interaction as a source of our strength and for this reason will reinforce it and strive to ensure that it remains always at a high level and corresponds fully to the motherland's highest interests.

We are embarking on our future inspired by the high evaluation made of the activity of the state security authorities at the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party Congresses.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, display constant concern for the strengthening of the security of the Soviet state and its defense against all intrigues of the class enemy.

Its attention to us Chekists not only inspires us but also makes it incumbent upon us to do everything within our power to be the loyal support of the party and the state in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. This is the main, principal task at the present time, when the forces of imperialism, leaving the path of relaxation of international tension, are again resorting to threats, blackmail and adventures.

Raised and conditioned by the Communist Party, the Chekists will continue to work persistently to ensure that no provocations by aggressive imperialist forces impede our society's historical advance toward communism.

SHCHERBITSKIY, NURIYEV ATTEND KIEV CONFERENCE

LD112208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A conference which has opened in Kiev is devoted to problems connected with increasing the efficiency of the cultivation of sugar beet and the production of sugar in the Ukraine. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, are taking part.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM ON PLAN

WA030955 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Report on proceedings and Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin speech at 9 December 1981 Moscow Gorkom plenum]

[Excerpt] Party committee plenums and party aktiv meetings are currently being held in our party, V.V. Grishin said, to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 16 November of this year. The plenum discussed and approved, in the main, the drafts of the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985, of the 1982 plan and of the USSR budget for 1982.

A big and meaningful speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Following comprehensive discussion of the items on the agenda, the CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted the appropriate decree: The plenum wholly and fully approved the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in implementing the strategic course formulated by the 26th party congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and in realizing the tasks of building communism.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of professionalism, high responsibility and the close cohesion of the Central Committee around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The USSR Supreme Soviet, Sixth Session, which was held 17-19 November, ratified the 5-year plan and the country's plan and budget for 1982, which are now law and whose fulfillment is mandatory.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech have elicited the tremendous enthusiasm and political and labor activeness of the masses. The communists and working people of Moscow, like the entire party and the entire Soviet people, unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session, their decisions and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are of decisive significance for successful implementation of the line of the 26th party congress and fulfillment of the program for the country's economic and social development that it outlined.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech set the direction for the entire work of the plenum. The communists and working people see in he Marxist-Leninist analysis of the key problems of the country's economic and social de elopment and the comprehensive political evaluation of the drafts of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan for 1982 made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the tremendous concern of the party, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for an unswerving growth of the motherland's economic might and a rise in Soviet people's material and cultural living standard.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in his speech that the party Central Committee November plenum could be regarded as a direct, immediate continuation of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. In this sense the fundamental significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech for the entire party and each party organization and each labor collective is that it specifies the goals of the CPSU Congress with reference to the first half of the 1980's and 1982.

The fundamental propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the tasks that he set for working better, compiling plans better and fulfilling them better and working more efficiently represent a comprehensive action program for the entire party and each party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of building communism.

Great tasks confront the Moscow city party organization and the capital's working people in connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. This gorkom plenum has to examine these tasks and also the drafts of the plan for Moscow's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and the plan and budget for 1982.

The speaker observed that the plan targets correspond to the party's requirements. A big new step forward will be taken in the current 5-year plan and in 1982 with respect to a further upsurge of the capital's economy, the development of all its sectors, a rise in Muscovites' standard of living and the solution of important social problems.

The 11th Five-Year Plan has begun in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm. The city party organization and working people of Moscow have done a great deal of political and organizational work. Muscovites are endeavoring to make a fitting contribution to implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and fulfillment of the plan for the current year. Some 320,000 persons completed personal annual quotas by the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The 11-month quotas for sold output and labor productivity were fulfilled for the city as a whole. The construction organizations have carried out a large volume of work. Quotas for the shipment of freight, commodity turnover and consumer services were overfulfilled. The communist voluntary Saturday work day dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the rout of the German-fascist troops near Moscow was conducted on a high organizational and political level.

But there are also many shortcomings. Certain enterprises failed to fulfill the 11-month plan for sold output and norms for net output and failed to cope with the labor productivity growth target. A tense situation is taking shape concerning fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for the manufacture of most important products. The 11-month plan for the volume of capital investments and the commissioning of fixed capital was not fulfilled.

These shortcomings testify to a lessening of responsibility on the part of certain managers for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. Party organizations slackened their supervision over the activity of the administration, fail to display due exactingness toward the managers and are not striving for the full mobilization of production potential.

The 5-year plan demands a great deal of work by the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, managers and each production collective. The gorkom and raykoms, primary party organizations and the city party organiztion must mobilize all the powers of Moscow's working people for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the quotas of the current year and the creation of conditions for successful work in 1982 and implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Among the tasks outlined by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan, a particular place is assigned to solution of the food problem. The uninterrupted provision of the population with high-quality food products, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, requires the good work of both agriculture and many other sectors. It was for this reason that the 26th party congress deemed it necessary to prepare and incorporate in the 5-year plan a comprehensive food program. It is to combine in one the efforts in agriculture itself, in the industrial sectors that service it and in the agricultural product procurement, storage, processing, shipment and trade systems.

The entire party and our entire people will tackle the food problem. Big tasks confront the city party organization as well.

This July the Moscow Gorkom Bureau examined and approved measures for continued improvement in the provision of Moscow's population with foodstuffs in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is planned in this period to build and modernize a considerable number of enterprises of food, meat and dairy, fish and a number of other sectors of industry and to open hundreds of new stores and catering establishments.

The planned measures must be implemented. But it is necessary to improve the work of all the operating enterprises of these sectors. The state of affairs in the construction of a number of meat, dairy and fish industry facilities is cause for concern.

It is essential that the party organizations and managers of industrial, construction and other collectives adopt measures to fulfill the quotas scheduled for 1981-1982 and the 5-year plan for production, the manufacture of foodstuffs and the on-schedule commissioning of facilities of the food sectors of industry.

In conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments, the Moscow City Planning Commission has to continue the development of measures aimed at improving supplies to the population of basic food products in order to have a long-term food program for Moscow, which is to be a component of an analogous state program.

The city's food program should provide for an expansion of the procurement and an improvement in the storage of potatoes, fruit and vegetables. This will require the implementation of a number of large-scale measures by the appropriate services of Moscow Gorispolkom. It is necessary to implement measures for the development of and an improvement in maintenance of the fruit and vegetable depots, a refinement in the organization of work at them and better conditions for the storage of fruit and vegetable products and to double the storage of products in the 5-year plan through the use of progressive technology and the maximum introduction of means for the mechanization of laborious work.

It is important that the ispolkom, Moscow City Soviet and Glavmosplodovoshchprom adopt additional measures to expand the geography of fruit and vegetable supplies to Moscow so that they are more evenly supplied throughout the year. It is necessary, among other things, to better organize interaction with the suppliers of the country's southern republics, complete construction of the Yuzhnyy Hothouse Combine, the country's biggest, with an area of 108 hectares, and the third stage of the Moskovskiy Sovkhoz-Combine and make fuller use of the possibilities of the subsidiary farms and horticultural associations.

Muscovites know full well how great is the CPSU Central Committee's concern for providing the city with food. We are being allocated considerable stocks, and they are growing constantly. It is the duty of the party, soviet and other organizations to ensure the economical, proprietary distribution, sale and use of these stocks; prevent losses during the shipment, processing, storage and sale of food products to the population; and raise performance discipline and administrative exactingness toward all who are connected with these questions and organize the operation of the entire system of food trade at the highest level.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum observed that many cities are permitting big losses in the storage of potatoes and vegetables. This applies to Moscow, too, unfortunately. It is necessary to struggle emphatically against losses of potatoes and vegetables, put a stop to all manifestations of mismanagement and adopt measures to exclude violations of practice in the storage of fruit and vegetable products at depots and in stores. It is necessary to establish systematic supervision of the work of the stores and depots, enlisting the broad public in this work.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech set the task of increasing the manufacture and improving the quality of agricultural equipment. Much has to be done by Moscow's enterprises to accomplish this. The city's industry supplies the countryside with a large number of trucks, electric engines, bearings, tires, metal-working machine tools and other types of machinery, mechanisms and parts. The volume and list of these products will increase in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is essential to ensure the on-schedule fulfullment of the quotas for the production of equipment for agriculture.

Moscow has major forces of scientists, engineers and technicians working on the creation of agricultural machinery. On the contribution of each of them depends not only the creation of new machinery but also its dependability and working life and, consequently, an increase in farming and animal husbandry products. However, insufficient use is being made of the high scientific potential and creative possibilities of Moscow's institutes.

The raykoms need to seek from the industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes the development and production of highly efficient equipment that is reliable in operation and has a long service life and to enhance the personal responsibility of scientific and management personnel for the solution of these questions.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum analyzed how the most important party principle of an increase in the efficiency of the national economy and its intensification is realized in the draft of the new 5-year plan. He emphasized that a policy for the better use of all resources has been made the basis of the plan.

The modernization and retooling of operating enterprises and their specialization in the production of products of a high technical level and quality, the fuller loading of capacity and the preferential rate of growth of labor productivity compared with the growth of production volume on the basis of the acceleration of technical progress represent a path to the efficient use of all resources under Moscow's conditions.

The capital's enterprises have accumulated considerable experience in the retooling of production, obtaining an increase in industrial output thanks to labor productivity growth, use of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress and a rise in the quality of manufactured output and a reduction in its material consumption.

At the same time, full use is not being made of the potential for raising production efficiency. The trend toward a decline in the output-capital ratio has continued in the city's industry in recent years. Specified times for the assimilation of capacity at a number of enterprises whose modernization was completed in the 10th Five-Year Plan are not being observed.

Serious shortcomings are being tolerated in the use of operating capacity. Idle time of equipment, including such highly productive equipment as transfer lines and machine tools with digital program control is great at many enterprises. The amount of uninstalled equipment is not being reduced quickly enough.

The managers and party organizations, V.V. Grishin observed, should make fuller use of potential to increase production efficiency and strive for an increase in the output-capital ratio and the speedier assimilation of capacity.

Targets for the retooling of enterprises and the introduction of scientific-technical achievements are being met in Moscow, in the main. But there are shortcomings here also. Modernization of the Dinamo, Izolyator, Transmash and certain other plants has dragged on for an exceptionally long time. Much obsolete equipment is operating at the city's enterprises. Frequently, new machine tools and machinery do not replace but expand the pool, which leads to the creation of new jobs. As a result, the idle time of equipment increases and its shift-work coefficient does not exceed 1.32.

In the modernization and retooling of enterprises it is essential to firmly pursue a policy of maximum increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the number of jobs. Modernization should extend to both basic and ancillary production. It is necessary to pay great attention to automation of the shops and sectors, a reduction in the proportion of manual labor and the replacement of obsolete machine tools and machinery with new, highly productive equipment, ensuring its rational use here.

The struggle for the manufacture of products of a high technical standard and quality is part of the effort to switch the economy to the tracks of intensification. The production of more than 700 new types of machinery, instruments and consumer goods has been assimilated and begun in the city since the start of the year. The Symbol of Quality has been bestowed on 1,137 products.

But not all party organizations and managers are yet paying due attention to this most important factor of efficiency. Many types of manufactured products are obsolete and their technical-operational specifications are inferior to the best models.

Raykoms, party organizations and managers should increase their attention to questions of the renewal of manufactured output and strive to ensure that an ever increasing number of products subject to certification is manufactured with the Symbol of Quality.

A great deal of work is being performed at the city's enterprises to improve the use of material resources, work that is contributing to a reduction in the prime costs of manufactured output. However, there are appreciable shortcomings in this work. The specific metal consumption of the machine tools and machinery being produced remains high. Almost 30 percent of the metal becomes waste. Secondary resources are being inadequately used in economic turnover.

For industry's switch to the path of intensive development, it is essential at every one of the city's enterprises to formulate and implement concrete organizational-technical measures to reduce the metal consumption of manufactured products and their prime costs.

An important role here belongs to the scientific research and planning-design organizations. In the upcoming period, scientists, planners and design workers should concentrate on the creation of home-produced highly productive machine tools and machinery, the development of efficient production processes and projects and the solution of problems in the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production. The scientific research, planning and design organizations must implement more energetically the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the efficient use of scientific-technical potential and accelerate the development and introduction of new equipment.

Important tasks confront the city party organization in connection with the problems put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev concerning the further development of the fuel-energy complex. It is primarily necessary to secure a further buildup in the capacity of the city's power facilities. It is necessary to build up new capacity thanks to the installation of highly economical power installations and at the same time extend work on the modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment at a number of TETs in order to increase the efficiency of the generation of electric power and heat. It is also necessary to switch the city's consumers in a planned manner to centralized, most economical heat supply. A great deal of work has to be done to improve the city's gas-supply system.

To implement the scheduled measures, it is essential that the planning, construction and installation and maintenance organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Gas Industry, Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and Moscow Gorispolkom ensure on-schedule fulfillment of targets fot the commissioning of new power capacity, the modernization and expansion of operating power-supply enterprises and the construction of power, heat and gas mains.

At the same time, it is essential to make fuller use of the possibilities for fuel and power economies. Questions of the rational expenditure of fuel-energy resources should be be under the constant supervision of the gorkom and raykoms and the party organizations. It is essential to introduce energy-saving technology more extensively, strive for the involvement of secondary energy resources in economic turnover and an improvement in energy consumption norm-setting and pay greater attention tc the development of competition for economies and thrift.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum paid great attention to problems in the improvement of capital construction. A big program of capital construction for the 11th 5-Year Plan is outlined for Moscow. It provides for a corresponding volume of industrial-production, housing and cultural-social construction and the maximum concentration of capital investments, labor resources and material-technical facilities at the projects nearing completion.

In light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, we need to formulate and implement concrete measures for the fuller and more economical use of capital investments and an improvement in construction production. These must include primarily an improvement in the planning of capital construction. This is the main question when it comes to improving construction production, the speaker stressed.

However, the Moscow City Planning Commission (Comrade Bitunov) and the Moscow City Soviet Capital Construction Main Administration (Comrade Boltovskiy) insufficiently involve themselves with these questions. Thee set of operations at projects in the construction main administrations is considerably in excess of the approved program in a number of cases and the plans are not being balanced with the available capacity of the construction organizations and construction materials industry enterprises. Numerous changes and additions are being made to approved plans. Many construction projects are being newly started with the incomplete allocation of resources while there is still a considerable number of incomplete projects.

The erratic distribution of quotas over the course of the year is a serious shortcoming in the planning of capital construction. Capacity and projects are mainly commissioned in the final months, which leads inevitably to rushed work and the disorganization of construction. An unsatisfactory situation concerning the construction of reserve houses has occurred in 1981.

The Moscow City Planning Commission, Moscow City Soviet Capital Construction Main Administration and Main Architectural-Planning Administration must put an end to shortcomings in the planning of capital construction, adopt measures to do away with the disproportions in the construction of housing and cultural-consumer service facilities, introduce more rapidly in production a uniform catalogue for industrial and engineering construction and strive for the extensive application of progressive new materials and structures and construction materials assimilated by industry.

Another important task in the capital construction sphere is a fundamental improvement in the work of the construction organizations. The Glavmosstroy (Comrade Kokhanenko), Glavmospromstroy (Comrade Kaminskiy), Glavmosinzhstroy (Comrade Molchanov), Glavmospromstroymaterialy (Comrade Osipov) and Glavmosmontazhspetsstroy (Comrade Kovalev) have not adopted all measures to improve the work of construction, installation and other organizations under their jurisdiction and have permitted a serious lag in plan fulfillment. There has been practically no increase in the amount of construction and installation in the construction organizations. The progressive method of brigade cost accounting is not being introduced quickly enough. Construction quality is rising insufficiently and labor productivity is growing negligibly.

The 11-month plan for the introduction of houses, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and clinics and the construction of group "B" and agricultural facilities was not fulfilled.

Leaders of the construction main administrations must rectify the situation, ensure the commissioning of all industrial, housing and cultural-social projects according to the plan for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole and do away with shortcomings in the organization of labor at construction sites.

There has been a serious deterioration recently in the work of the construction materials industry. It is essential that the leaders of the Glavmospromstroymaterialy and the enterprises under its jurisdiction make a thorough examination of the situation that has developed and determine clear prospects fot the sector's development, bearing in mind the continuous and complete satisfaction of construction's need for all types of material.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum paid great attention to questions of refining management. Having summarized the analysis of this problem, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev mentioned in his speech that the entire management mechanism should be brought into line with the requirement of the 26th CPSU Congress, which proclaims: "The economy must be economical."

As far as Moscow is concerned, 245 enterprises and associations have been switched to planning and evaluating activity in accordance with the planned net output indicator. They are working successfully, on the whole. It is planned to transfer enterprises of machine building and chemical, medical and light industry to this system in 1982 and of food industry in 1983.

At the same time, we have not yet reached a position where all enterprises and associations are adoping intensive plans, speeding up scientific-technical progress and constantly enhancing output quality. Due exactingness toward collectives that are working badly is lacking. Many of the city's party workers and managers lack a clear understanding of the simple truth that a competent, timely solution of managerial questions not requiring additional outlays could produce big national economic results.

Raykoms and party organizations, V.V. Grishin observed, must collate and disseminate the accumulated progressive experience of work under the new conditions of planning and evaluating economic activity and strive for a constant refinement in the management mechanism for the purpose of further increasing social production efficiency.

It is essential here to improve current planning, encourage initiative from below and raise the standard of the drawing up of plans at the enterprises and strive to ensure that they are stringent but feasible and, what is most important, balanced in terms of labor and material resources. Only under these conditions will we be able to remove downward adjustments to the plans and ensure the complete fulfillment of contractual commitments pertaining to cooperative supplies.

Great significance in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech was attached to the better use of labor resources. This is a very serious problem. In Moscow, providing the economy with labor resources will be a most complex problem in the next few years. The demographic situation in the city is such that in the period 1982-1985 the number of those leaving the able-bodied age ranks will exceed the number of young people entering them. Particular urgency is attached in this connection to the task of efficiently using labor resources and reducing the additional need for such resources.

However, far from all managers yet sufficiently understand the seriousness of this problem. Unrealistic figures connected with a significant increase in the number of workers have been put down in the drafts in the course of the development of the 5-year and annual plans in a number of sectors, organizations and enterprises. The Moscow City Planning Commission is not counteracting the trend toward an increase in numbers decisively enough and is not achieving the plan's full balance with respect to labor resources.

It is essential in the material production sectors to continue work to reduce manual labor, primarily in ancillary production, where the level of mechanization is 2-3 times lower than in basic production. It is necessary to strive to further increase labor productivity and to secure the entire increase in the volume of production and work with the same number of or fewer workers. There is also a need for the adoption of measures to appreciably limit the increase in numerical strength in all sectors of the economy.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the interconnection of economic and social progress increases in the developed socialist society. The social program occupies a leading place in the draft 5-year plan in this connection.

The Moscow Gorkom Bureau has adopted a number of decrees connected with the development of light industry in the current 5-year plan, an increase in the production of cultural-social and household commodities and an improvement in the provision of the city's population with clothing, footwear and other commodities. It is now important to ensure fulfillment of the planned measures and increase the manufacture of these products, the more so in that there are serious shortcomings here.

Even this year the city's light industry enterprises are lagging behind plan quotas and have failed to provide the economy with a considerable quantity of woolen and silk cloth, outer knitwear and children's items. The plan for a number of cultural-social and household goods is not being fulfilled. The raykoms and rayispolkoms must render the party organizations practical assistance in mobilizing the collectives for unconditional fulfillment of the plan quotas for the manufacture of consumer goods, an improvement in their quality and a broadening of their selection.

An improvement in the work of trade and the entire services sphere should correspond to the continuing growth of the population's income. The raykoms, the appropriate main administrations and administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom and the party organizations have much to do to increase the quality of consumer service. More attention needs to be paid to improving production conditions at service enterprises and reducing manual, particularly heavy physical, labor and it is necessary to display initiative here and adopt concrete measures.

It is necessary to make efficient use of the considerable resources that, as before, are being allocated for the development of health care and public education in the city.

Together with the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for new housing construction it is necessary to adopt additional measures to ensure the preservation of available housing, improve its upkeep and register and allocate living space.

Great attention has to be paid to developing municipal services, improving Muscovites' water supply and transportation services and implementing a comprehensive program of nature-conservation measures.

Speaking of the plan for 1982, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the task: The 1982 plan must not only be fulfilled but overfulfilled. This should also be the principal task for the city party organization. It is essential to make maximum use of possibilities to accelerate scientific-technical progress, the growth of labor productivity and an increase in the manufacture and a rise in the quality of products. It is necessary to strive in practice for fundamental improvements in capital construction and to commission production capacity at all facilities envisaged by the plan, without exception. In the course of fulfilling the 1982 quotas, it is necessary to speed up the development of group "B" and thereby improve Muscovites' provision with goods in mass demand and food and implement the necessary measures to reinforce the practice of economies. Following its confirmation, the 1982 plan must become the law of our life and activity, and no adjustments to it must be allowed.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the speaker continued, must initiate extensive work on the study and dissemination of material of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the USSR Supreme Soviet session and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

Organizing and party-political work on the dissemination and study of material of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech should contribute to the development and adoption of enhanced socialist pledges and counterplans for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The task of the gorkom and raykoms, soviet authorities and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations is to secure fulfillment of the 1981 quotas in all areas of economic building and reach farther frontiers in 1982 and create the necessary prerequisites for successful work in subsequent years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The raykoms and party organizations must strive for widespread support of the initiative of a number of collectives that have resolved to embark on a labor vigil and greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with high achievements. This initiative will contribute greatly to the successful fulfillment of next year's quotas.

The Central Committee plenum again emphasized the significance that the CPSU Central Committee attaches to the growth of the efficiency of the primary party organizations. The raykoms and party committees and bureaus must strive to ensure that every communist is in practice an active party fighter and sets an example of labor selflessness and initiative in the struggle to fulfill the plans and quotas. It is necessary to implement measures to enhance the fruitfulness of the organizational and political-educational work of all primary and shop party organizations and party groups and to ensure that each of them is a true organizer of the fulfillment of plans and pledges and create a healthy, creative atmosphere in the collective making it possible to work better and more efficiently.

The 11th Five-Year Plan must and will be a further illustrious landmark on the path to the historic accomplishments of our party and people. V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that

under the leadership of the party's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow city party organization will mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor and new successes in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

RIZHSKIY GORKOM PLENUM EXAMINES PLAN FULFILLMENT

WA030820 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A Rizhskiy Gorkom plenum was held on 11 December. The question "The City Party Organization's Tasks for Further Improving Organizational-Party Work in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions and Recommendations of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was discussed.

The report was delivered by Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Rizhskiy Gorkom.

A certain amount of organizational, educational and planning work is being performed in the city party organization to implement the party's economic and social policy. The gorkom bureau, raykons and primary party organizations are channeling the creative energy of the city's workers and employees toward increasing production efficiency and work quality, fulfilling and overfulfilling the quotas of the 11th 5-Year Plan and further improving the working people's well-being.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee decrees, the city party organization is constantly perfecting the style, forms and methods of organizational-party work and striving to further increase efficiency in the accomplishment of political and economic tasks. The raykoms and party committees are directing the primary and shop party organizations and party groups more concretely and in a businesslike manner. Measures are being adopted for a refinement of the structure of the party organizations, particularly of the production associations. Much as been done to strengthen the vanguard role of the communists in production.

The city party organization is paying constant attention to the consistent extension and intensification of intraparty democracy and unswerving observance of the Leninist standards of party life. The report and election meetings were conducted in a organized manner and at a high level this year. Criticism and self-criticism were further developed, and work with working people's letters and the organization of the receiving of citizens are being perfected. There has been improvement in party leadership of the trade union and Komsomol organizations and the people's control authorities. The role of the soviets in realizing the plans for the economic and social development of Riga and its rayons has increased.

At the same time the plenum observed that the gorkom bureau and the raykoms are still not always being persistent in increasing the efficiency and role of each party organization, particularly in solving fundamental problems of production and in strengthening the influence of the management mechanism on an increase in work efficiency and quality. Thus, despite the organizational and political work that was done to introduce the Rostov workers' experiment "Working Without Stragglers," the set task has not been tackled completely. A number of enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for production volume, and many of them failed to cope with contractual commitments. Nor were the plan quotas for the construction and commissioning of housing, children's preschool establishments and cultural-social facilities fulfilled. The necessary level of labor discipline has not been reached and losses from defective work are still great at a number of enterprises and organizations.

Not all party organizations are persistently implementing Lenin's behests concerning the need for a constant rise in the communists' level of knowledge and the significance and influence of the party member in his collective and are not always paying sufficient attention to raising all communists as conscious, ideologically conditioned party fighters and active participants in the building of communism. The party organizations of the Riga wood-processing plant, the Astotays marts Works, the Sarkanays kvadrats and Pirmays mays production associations, the Riga Order of Lenin electrical engineering plant, the Rigas aditays factory and a number of other enterprises and organizations especially need to improve their activity.

In an adopted decree, the Rizhskiy Gorkom plenum charged the gorkom bureau, the raykoms and the primary party organizations with securing an improvement in organizational-party work in the light of the requirements of the 26th party congress and the propositions and conclusions set forth in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. It is necessary to persistently increase the efficiency of all components of the party, conduct purposeful organizational and political-education work with the masses and direct the efforts of the labor collectives toward the maximum use of available resources and potential for a continued increase in production efficiency and work quality and the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan quotas and socialist pledges. Particular attention should be paid to considerably improving capital construction and the rational and careful expenditure of metal and fuel, electric power, raw materials, intermediate products and financial and labor resources.

V.I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE HOLDS CADRE COURSES

PM110955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Instruction"]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences' institute for raising the qualifications of leading party and Soviet cadres, courses have ended for chiefs of union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidium departments for questions of the work work and soviets and for chiefs of the organizational instructor [orginstrukorskiy] departments of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms. For 2 weeks those attending studied questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist building, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the activity of the Soviets in light of the 26th CPSU Congress' goals, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and the instructions Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Questions of improving the standard of the Soviets' work, mobilizing the labor collectives to successfully fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and organizing socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation occupied an important place in the instruction process.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.A. Petrovichev, N.Ye. Kruchina and V.I. Lobusov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general; A.I. Struyev, USSR minister of trade; P.F. Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, and professors and teachers of the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences addressed those attending.

The courses dealt with the experience accumulated by local Soviet organs to ensure comprehensive economic and social development on the corresponding territories and an increase in the production of consumer goods and to improve the soviets' mass organizational work.

Reports on these questions were delivered by I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.Sh. Aknazarov, chairman of the Bashkirskaya ASSR Council of Ministers; Yu.G. Bakhtin, chairman of Krymskiy Oblispolkom; N.M. Ivanitskiy, chairman of Rostovskiy Oblispolkom; K.I. Labetskiy, deputy chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom; and G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of Minsk Gorispolkom.

A broad exchange of work experience took place among those attending on questions of improving the style, forms and methods of activity of the soviet apparatus.

They familiarized themselves with the practical activity of the rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms of Moscow city and Moskovskaya Oblast, the work of the standing commissions, the practice of executing the voters' mandates and the activity of groups of deputies. Those attending met with a legal scholars and workers on IZVESTIYA.

KISELEV PARTICIPATES IN 11 FEB MINSK CONFERENCE

LD111456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Summary] A conference held in Minsk today discussed ways of making effective use of land and improving the harvest in the oblast. Chief attention was drawn to the need to improve the state of affairs at those farms where the harvest has been low. "Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia took part in the work of the conference."

GRUODIS ON CHARGES REGARDING PRIESTS' MURDERS

LD111146 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0100 GMT 15 Jan 82

["Facts and Comments" by Zigmantas Gruodis]

[Text] As we already reported, recently there have been several instances of violence in Lithuania. The editorial office is receiving letters in which the listeners ask why Lithuania's mass media state one thing and Vatican radio another. For instance, Vatican radio has cited a statement by the vicar [as heard] of the Telsiai Cathedral, Rev Jonas Kauneckas, made on 21 November 1980 at the Taurage Church. We cite: Only in recent years six priests have been tortured to death in Lithuania. Not one of them has betrayed priesthood. This was done by [word indistinct] because nothing was taken, only the priests and the sacraments were desecrated. They are being murdered for another reason -- for disseminating the word of God.

Meanwhile, an article in TIESA on 16 December of last year stated that the Luoke vicar, Leonas Sapoka, was murdered during a robbery. Whom to believe, some listeners ask.

An open court case was examined at the beginning of December in the club hall of the Mastis Association in Telsiai of three men who last year robbed the apartment of the Luoake vicar, beat up people living there and murdered Rev Leonas Sapoka. The criminals explained to the court that they hoped to get R60,000-70,000 and gold from the priest. It means that this crime was committed for the purpose of robbery. Murderer Jonas Sabaliauskas was sentenced to death by firing squad and another two murderers, Adomas Luksas and Danielius Mockevicius, were sentenced to 15 years deprivation of freedom each.

It is difficult to say whether these persons were believers or nonbelievers, but it emerged during the court proceedings that Danielius Mockevicius visited Vicar Sapoka more than once, who suggested that he apply for admission to the priest seminary and gave him religious books to read. It seems it must be obvious to everyone that vicars do not recommend atheists to join the seminary, and he who prepares to join the siminary avoids friendship with the atheists.

The militia workers have accomplished a great deal in finding and exposing these criminals. They were punished accordingly. The court has pronounced its stern verdict.

However, rumors spread by Vatican radio compel one to return to this case with a view to a different aspect of it.

The murder of the Luoke vicar was presented already during his funeral by hostile priests as an action by atheists, prepared in advance, against the clergymen. The above-mentioned Reverend Kauneckas, in his sermon at the Luoke church on 13 October, attacked the state authorities, accusing them of indifference in the investigation of this crime. He was joined by other extremist servants of the cult. On 30 November 1980, a complaint signed by several priests stated: There are grounds for our anxiety that this time the workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will not wish to expose sadistic murderers and will not find a clause in the criminal code to punish them.

These priests and Vatican radio wanted to prove that dark forces carrying out various acts of terror were acting against the Catholic Church and that the workers of the administrative organs were not endeavoring to expose the criminals. Instead of thanking the militia workers for their work and sleepless nights they endeavored to picture these workers as accomplices of the criminals and demanded that workers responsible for law and order be made answerable.

The connections of the religious extremists in Lithuania with ideological subversionsists abroad have become obvious because this complaint by a group of priests was repeated not only by Vatican radio but also by Deutsche Welle, which is not famous for its objective attitide. In spreading various nonsense the radio stations abroad fulfill the tasks set by their masters to present in the darkest possible colors the situation in Lithuania and incite believers against the state authorities by making use of political terror or any means which justify their inglorious aim.

The workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have very effectively also exposed and arrested the murderers of the Pamusis vicar, Rev Leona Mazheyka, and his housekeeper Tekle Martinaityte -- Adolfas Kazlauskas and Ona Baltramiejuniene -- although Vatican radio managed to spread slander, most likely obtained from the same sources. The radio liars asserted that on 8 August 1981 the militia workers who arrived at the place where the crime was committed were not in a hurry to look for the criminals but were checking drawers and counting money. This mouthpiece was asserting that the most important circumstances of the murder of Rev Leonas Mazheyka very likely would never be explained.

But these statements by the slanderers have not turned out to be true. The murderers were arrested a few days later. One has only to wait for the hearing at the court, which will severely punish these criminals too.

It is interesting to know how Reverand Kauneckas arrived at the figure of six priests tortured to death in recent years in Lithuania.

At the time of his sermon in Taurage only one priest, Reverend Sapoka, had been murdered. Where are the other five priests? Maybe Reverend Kauneckas counted priests murdered in the past century? Who benefits from such a falsification of the facts and from misleading believers? One cannot go far with lies and slander. Truth and objectivity will always have the upper hand.

YUSUPOV ATTACKS WESTERN VIEW OF SOVIET MUSLIMS

PM101149 Moscow LITERANTURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 10

[Academician of the Zubek SSR Academy of Sciences E. Yusupov article under the rubric "Beware! Ideological Subversion": "Instigators in the Role of 'Defenders'"]

[Text] Tashkent -- Facts are stubborn things and it is difficult to ignore them. Despite predictions from every oracle under the sun about how socialism was bound to fail, the land of the Soviets has been going strong and building a new society for 64 years now.

The mass media and "sovietologists" of various hues constantly malign our country, making extensive use of sophisticated forms and methods of disinformation, of decieving public opinion and of downright lies.

During a visit to the United States in the summer of 1980 I saw for myself that the majority of Americans either know very little about the Soviet Union or have a distorted idea of it. In the newspapers and magazines I saw and on the television programs I watched, I neither saw nor heard one single authentic piece of information about the USSR's economic and cultural development or the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. The essence of the Soviet state's nationalities policy and the nature of the relations between the peoples of our country are distorted with particular assiduity in the United States.

The problem of Islam looms large in ideological subversion by imperialism.

Modern Islam is unquestionably a complex phenomenon encompassing various, sometimes contradictory, political and socioeconomic ideas. And, characteristically, the leaders of Western countries now choose to portray themselves as "friends" of the Muslims and "defenders" of Islam. In reality, this is only a way of achieving specific political and economic ends. It is not without reason that it is said, for instance, that imperialism's policy in the Near and Middle East always reeks of oil.

In their calculations Western strategists naturally evaluate the development prospects of Muslim countries. There are over 800 million Muslims in the world today. In 34 countries they constitute an absolute majority of the population, and in 14 an influential minority. In view of this the capitalist states are striving to strengthen their positions in Muslim countries.

The self-styled "defenders" of Islam are even posing as "fighters" for the interests of Muslims in the USSR, at one monent trying to prove that religion and believers are supposedly subject to persecution in our country, at the next advancing the inflammatory thesis of the revival and development of Islam and the concept of "Muslim solidarity." An article under the heading "Soviet Muslims" published in the British magazine THE ECONOMIST in August 1981, maintained that an official and an unofficial Islam are now active in the Soviet Union. "The leaders of official Islam," the author writes, "are loyal, even submissive, to the godless authorities. They do not protest the anti-religious propaganda...." An article under the heading "Soviet Asia: In Pursuit of Safe Frontiers" (DER SPIEGEL, No. 14, 1981) even suggested that there are "Red Mullahs" in our country who proclaim pro-Soviet slogans on behalf of all USSR Muslims and "pray for the triumph of the Soviet cause in the few surviving mosques." The "Red Muftis," the author writes, are ready to "rage to order, branding British colonialists one day and American warmongers the next...."

But what can we do if both the clergy and the believers in our country have chosen not the path of opposition but of loyal service of their motherland?

And this is not the result of diktat but a manifestation of Soviet people's geniune feelings. This is what is provoking the impotent rage of the uninvited "defenders." This is the source of the fabrications about the "unofficial Islam" which, it is claimed, is preaching a "holy war" against the Soviet authorities. But where did they find it, where did they find a "Sufi Brotherhood" in the central Asian republics? The most objective Western correspondents are forced to admit that their active quest in this direction has been fruitless.

The assertions about the "dual nature" of the spiritual life of the peoples of our central Asian republics and their "inward commitment" to Islam are equally false. To substantiate these assertions, references are often made to the preservation of national traditions, particularly those connected with the observance of various religious ceremonies in the past. But everyone knows that the fact that people follow particular traditions certainly does not always mean that they are religious.

Many bourgeois authors also recognize this. For instance, in an article under the heading "Return to Tashkent" (ASIAN AFFAIRS Vol. 10, part II, June 1979) David Montgomery writes: "Although the Uzbeks have an Muslim cultural heritage, I had difficulty in determining the depth of their devotion to Islam as a system of belief."

Freedom of conscience in the Soviet Union is one of the people's historic gains. All citizens are guaranteed the right to profess any religion without hindrance or to profess none, and to carry on atheist propaganda, without, of course, offending either the person or the feelings of believers. There are four Muslim spiritual administrations in our country. There are clerical institutions in Tashkent and Bukhara which train ministers of religion. Mosques function without hindrance. Religious organizations also have press organs, such as the magazine MUSULMANE SOVETSKOGO VOSTOKA, which is published in various languages. The Koran has been reprinted several times.

In the past few years people in the West have been writing a great deal about the religious and national "roots" of the growth in the population of the central Asian republics and saying that the rise in the birthrate there runs counter to the interests of the Russian people and the Soviet state. It is on this basis, or so it is claimed, that both national and religious contradictions are bound to sharpen in the future. According to the author of the article "Soviet Muslims," the size of the Muslim population is one of the reasons why its relations with its northern neighbors, the Great Russians, remain cool."

But it is clear to everyone that the rise in the birthrate in our country is in no way determined by religious and national factors. In Uzbekistan, for example, there are many large Russian, Ukrainian, Korean and Belorussian families. This is the result, above all, of the steady improvement in the material well-being and cultural level of Soviet people. Not only are the Communist Party and the Soviet state not "frightened" by the increase in the population in the southern republics but, on the contrary, they are creating wide possibilities for its continued growth. Moreover, this process is not confined to the central Asian republics.

Everything is being done in our country to create the necessary conditions for mothers with large families, who are surrounded with respect and honor. In the Uzbek SSR alone about 630,000 mothers receive state allowances. In the 11th 5-Year Plan there has been a considerable increase in the appropriations earmarked for the preferential allocation of medicines and dairy products to children and for creating preschool institutions. In 1980 there were over 7,200 of these in Uzbekistan, catering for about 1 million young citizens, while 4 million pupils were studying at general education schools.... These are facts of our reality which Western "specialists" for some reason constantly "forget."

Bourgeois ideologists are doing their utmost to use Islam and people's religious feelings to arouse nationalist, chauvinist passions. Richard Owen, author of an article with the provocative title "Why the Islamic Revival Is Worrying Moscow" published in the British newspaper THE TIMES for 30 March 1981, writes that either the "Islamic revival" or "nationalism" could be a real driving force in the USSR's southern republics at the moment. In an article under the heading "Muslims in Russia" (THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 16 April 1980) Diana Spearman even goes in for "historical" analysis: "Islam in its orthodox form has never in the past stimulated revolt against foreign dominion unless it was supplemented by nationalism."

But the facts suggest otherwise. However hard bourgeois scholarship tries to rewrite history to suit its masters, the struggle of peoples under the banner of Islam has often been directed against imperialist domination and in this case ranks among revolutionary democratic anticolonialist movements. The vain attempts of those who, without any hope of success, seek such nationalism in the conditions of the Soviet Union, where over 100 nations and nationalities live in a united, indestructible fraternal family, are even more ridiculous and futile.

Quite a number of articles have been appearing in the bourgeois press about the strengthening of Islam in the USSR under the influence of the events taking place in the Arab countries, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. These events are supposedly influencing Soviet Muslims and intensifying people's religious feelings. Such articles have appeared in the magazines DER SPIEGEL, THE ECONOMIST and in the newspapers THE OBSERVER, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, and others. In the above-mentioned article "Muslims in Russia" Diana Spearman writes quite openly: "What a good thing it would be if the 'Islamic revival' which is causing so many problems for the West turned out to cause still greater inconvenience for the Soviet Union!" Comment is superfluous. The main aim of imperialism's ideologists is clear -- to use people's religious feelings for anti-Soviet purposes.

The situation of "Soviet Muslims" and "Muslim solidarity" are given a great deal of airtime by Radio Liberty, Voice of America, the BBC and other radio stations. In 1981 VOA's Uzbek-language programs devoted considerable attention to the problems of Islam, and the same old theme was heard with tiresome monotony: "The United States is the Muslims' friend" and "The USSR is the Muslims' enemy." The programs used statements made by traitors to the motherland and falsifiers of history and distorted the real status of religion and believers in the USSR.

Despite of these provocative "voices," the process of a steady rapprochement of socialist nations is underway in the USSR. This process embraces all aspects of socioeconomic and cultural life and is creating favorable conditions for the flourishing of progressive traditions and the development of every people's culture. Mutual respect, readiness to help each other, cordiality and trust are what determine relations between peoples of different nationalities in our country. And we offer the warmest expression of gratitude to the Russian people, first among equals, who are truly senior in terms of revolutionary experience and their labor and military contribution to our common cause.

"The Russian people," Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, said in his interview with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, "are the cement of our fraternity. Here in Uzbekistan, at meetings and conferences and in everyday life people refer to the Russian people as our great older brother. And they say these words naturally, just like 'hello,' 'light' and 'motherland.' We say them not so much for the Russian people as for ourselves, and not simply in order to be polite and grateful, but in order to be still stronger. Thanks to the Russians and the Russian language, we know the joy of contact and friendship with other peoples."

The friendship of our peoples was particularly evident at the time of the Tashkent earthquake. The whole country came to Uzbekistan's assistance then. Tashkent was rebuilt within a short time and is an even younger and more beautiful city today. The birth in the republic of branches of industry like machine building, nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and gas extraction industries and others can also be quoted as an example of fraternal assistance.

We are glad that the central Asian republics have also been able to help other krays and oblasts of the country. For example, for many years now envoys from Uzbekistan -- land reclamation workers, irrigation workers, construction workers -- have been helping farmers in the RSFSR to open up vast areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone, where new settlements and sovkhozes have been created, among them ones with symbolic names like "Friendship", "Uzbekistan" and "Tashkentskiy."

The attempts by Western "radio voices" and other mass media to sow hostility and mistrust among the peoples of our motherland are doomed to failure. It is not the notorious "Muslim solidarity" nor religious slogans but the genuinely internationalist essence of the nationalities policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state that ensures the future development of the equal peoples of our entire multinational country.

BAPTISTS HAVE RELIGIOUS LITERATURE PUBLISHED

LD112246 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- Ten thousand copies of the New Testament and the same number of spiritual songs performed during prayer meetings have been printed by the order of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists. The books were brought out in a stereotype edition repeating the size and outlook of the previously published books. The order has been fulfilled by one of the Moscow printing houses. Together with these books Baptists have received table calandars for 1982.

Secretary General of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, Pastor Aleksey Bychkov pointed out with satisfaction in a TASS interview that the leaders of the council had undertaken one more publication. A collection of spiritual essays will be published with a circulation of 5,000. The first issue of the collection will devote much attention to analysing the need for believers' participation in the struggle for peace from the theological point of view.

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO UZBEK WORKERS

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Greets Uzbek Light Industry Workers," which appeared on page R 3 of the 27 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the account published on the front page of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 January under the heading "Ahead of Schedule!" reveals the two accounts to be identical except for the following: On page R 3, the PRAVDA version replaces the first paragraph with the following: To the construction and installation workers, operators and all who are participating in the construction of Uzbek SSR light industry enterprises.

Dear Comrades: [providing alternate opening]

On the same page, from the last line of the third paragraph the PRAVDA version replaces the concluding passage of the item with the following: ...Oblast.

I am confident that Uzbek light industry construction and installation workers and personnel will devote all their efforts and experience to fulfilling targets for the commissioning and speediest startup of production capacities in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and new labor successes for the good of our great multinational motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev [omitting editorial notation, providing alternate conclusion]

FAMILY UNIT ESSENTIAL IN ARMY LIFE, MORALE

PM121055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Young Families", carried above the editorial is a three-column photograph captioned: "Snr Lt Aleksandr Belyayev, commander of an excellent-rated platoon, began his service in a remote Siberian garrison. Aleksandr and Valentina Belyayev's son Alesha was born there. The photograph shows an evening at the Belyayev's apartment" where Snr Lt Belyayev is seen smiling at his wife and son who are apparently enjoying reading together]

[Text] Vladimir Gerasimenko got to know Alla Gromadko, a university student, when he was studying at Moscow's F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy. The young couple married and without much hesitation went to a distant northern garrison where Vladimir became an officer. At first they encountered quite a few difficulties. But nothing shook the youngsters' belief in the inviolability of family happiness. Gradually everything settled down -- both life and military service went well. Alla found a job and the young family received an apartment. Senior Lieutenant Gerasimenko was recently elected secretary of the unit's Komsomol committee and his wife was elected deputy Komsomol organizer at the plant where she works.

Vladimir is sometimes detained on military service. They wait for him at home. Now there are two of them: his wife and little son. They wait patiently, aware that military duty and the responsible profession of an officer demand work regardless of the time.

This family's life is like that of thousands of other servicemen's families where the interests of social and state business and service come first. An order comes about a new posting -- and the officer sets off. His wife and family go with him. An order comes -- and he goes off on some lengthy detached service or on a distant voyage. His wife gets him ready. And she waits, just as wives waited for their husbands to return from the great patriotic war fronts. And this ability to wait and this loyalty fortifies the serviceman's spirit, multiplies his strength and courage and help him to worthily fulfill his duty to the people and vigilantly stand guard over the dear fatherland's security.

The family life of officers, ensigns and warrant officers is inseparable from military work. Their service does not take place in cities alone. They often serve in garrisons large and small, located in the taiga, the mountains or the desert, in the snowy polar region or on the shores of the ocean....and beside them are their loyal companions, rearing the children and helping their husbands by their collaboration, kind words and concern.

"Marry a serviceman and you too will serve in the army," young wives were told by Mariya Oktyabrskaya, wife of a regimental commissar and hero of the Soviet Union, whose exploits in the fighting against the Hiterites are evidence of a bright and selfless love for the motherland. When her husband died Mariya gave all her savings to build a tank and then drove it into battle. She was badly wounded in a tank attack. Her powder-burned fellow tank drivers were not ashamed of their tears as they bade farewell to this valiant woman to whom as to her husband, there was nothing more sacred than the Soviet motherland's happiness and the people's freedom.

"...And you too will serve in the army..." The cariages fly along, the clatter of our horse's hooves is heard. And a woman with a red cross on her scarf helps the wounded. She is Olga Petrovna, wife of G. Kotovskiy, the legendary brigade commander, and she saved hundreds of wounded Red Army men.

"...And you too will serve in the army..." Answering the call from Valentina Khetagurova, thousands of young girls went to open up the Far East in the thirties. They conquered the taiga and took part in building cities. Following in Khetagurova's footsteps, they, the wives of Red commanders, provide conforts in taiga garrison barracks, help in organizing cultural and educational work and learn applied combat skills.

"...And you too will serve in the army...." At the heroic Brest fortress, the wives of commanders and political workers and the families of soldiers, encompassed by a single desire and a single passion -- to fight for the motherland's honor, freedom and independence, sparing neither blood nor life -- met the enemy shoulder to shoulder with their men....

Now young officers' wives learn patriotism, staunchness and an understanding of army and navy life from their older women friends. They learn loyalty to family duty and a readiness to share with their husbands all of life's joys and difficulties. They realize clearly that the moral maturing of children and the molding of a comprehensively developed personality begin in the family, that primary cell of society.

Defining the essence of family relations, Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya said: "Love is love, but to live together there must be a unity of views. Without that, no genuine happy family can take shape." For all families, unity of views is an indispensable condition of its durability and prosperity. For a young officer's family, this condition is of special significance. How important it is that an officer, while he is being molded, acquring a commander's skills and studying complex combat hardware, should be able to help his wife to understand his interests and aspirations and comprehend and evaluate correctly the cause that he serves. Strengthening the family depends primarily on the officer. If a wife understands with her heart and mind the importance and necessity of military work, she will create by a considerate and sincere attitude and the ability to maintain domestic warmth all the conditions for an officer's potential and abilities to be revealed more fully in service and for him to work more fruitfully at his post.

A family founded on mutual understanding, respect and attention is a strong, united family. It is more united and cohesive when it lives with one mind and aspiration with its native country and with all the people now resolving the vast tasks outlined by the 26th congress of Lenin's party. Daily educational work among young service families is expected to convey high social interests. It is often where education is weak that manifestations of egoism, philistinism and money-grubbing are observed within families. Some young people are suddenly seized by the acquisitive urge, others are mindlessly distracted by the dubious innovations of fashion. Such unhealthy phenomena must be universally condemned in collectives. Greater attention must be paid to organizing cultural relaxation for young officers and their wives, to the general educational and aesthetic levels of today's young people, and events in garrison officers' houses must be conducted in a more meaningful and diversified way. These include special interest clubs, clubs providing rest day activities, meetings with distinguished people, literary and musical soirees and meetings between the older generation and young people.

A club for young married people, for example, has been set up at the M.V. Frunze higher naval academy to help in molding the young family, to foster among young people an inclination toward lofty interests and a high standard of family life and to teach the ability to overcome difficulties. Sociologists, psychologists, teachers, doctors and lawyers speak there. They give a lot of valuable advice to young people, teach them mutual respect and understanding and help them to investigate the stream of various everyday problems and questions. Soirees are held devoted to love and marriage.

Similar clubs have also been organized in a number of garrisons, including the air force garrison where the women's council is headed by T. Lozovaya. This club complies a program of events taking into account young families' interests, requirements and needs. It hosts talks by specialists on the family's role in the officer's life and service and meetings between senior comrades and lieutenants and their wives.

Of course, it is important that the young officer, ensign or warrant officer himself should approach the setting up of a family in a responsible way without haste or ill-considered steps. How many times do people who have scarcely entered into marriage divorce. They were incompatible, it is said. But in fact, the young people were simply unprepared for family life. Being busy in the service, the officer does not always pay attention to his wife. She sometimes lacks self-control and patience.

He complains that he is busy, she complains of boredom. The result is arguments. And none of the older people, made wise by life, notices the imminent conflict or warns against a false move.

The young family is frequently a world of still unsettled relationships where the freshness of feelings makes ordinary days into holidays, but sometimes turns a minor slight into a tragedy and where the attitude of those close at hand, whether they are indifferent or benevolent, makes itself keenly felt. One must welcome and boost in every way the custom which has emerged in many garrisons where the commander and his deputy for political affairs invite young families for a talk, familiarize the new arrivals with the army camp, give useful advice and help the officer to settle down in his work. A thoughtful attitude from senior people is especially important during this initial period of garrison life while the officer and his not yet established family are being molded. It is important at that time to help the newlyweds with wise advice, to share one's experience of life with them and to warn them against hasty decisions. And this must be done unintrusively and tactfully.

Participation causes a wave of gratitude in response and a desire in turn to contribute to the camp's social life. Often it is young people who set an example in providing the camp with amenities and show special enthusiasm in building sports complexes and in equipping children's playgrounds. Many young women with higher education express a desire to lecture to soldiers and sailors and to hold readers' conferences to discuss new books within the subunit. Officers' wives will participate with pleasure in amateur artistic activities. All that is necessary is to know how to organize and inspire them. This is the duty and obligation of commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations and women's councils.

Paying attention to the young family, knowing its wants and needs and helping in its formation is important party work. The stronger the family and the healthier the moral climate within it, the more actively it lives for the interests of the unit, the garrison and our entire country and the more beneficial its influence on the service of the officers, ensigns and warrant officers who devote all their strength, knowledge and energy to the cause of strengthening troops' combat readiness.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA OFFICER IDENTIFICATION NOTED

PM111131 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 2 February carries on page two a 250-word Col G. Kashuba report on meeting of the Ground Forces Military Council addressed by, among others, "Col Gen D. Grinkevich, chief, Ground Forces Main Staff." No date for the meeting was given.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 7 February carries on page two a 1,000-word Col V. Bogdanovskiy, Lt Col V. Zhitarenko report on an undated Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Komsomol conference attended by, among others, "Lt Col N. Koshelev, assistant chief for Komsomol work, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate."